

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

In This Number

Ohio Dealers Hold Local Meetings

Weed Seeds Profitably Removed

Safer Installation of Transformers Needed

Pioneer Grain Man Dies

Feed Control Officials Confer

South Dakota Differential Lowered

Buckwheat Crop Reports

Grain Handling Facilities Being Increased In All Sections

Vermont Grain Dealers Meet

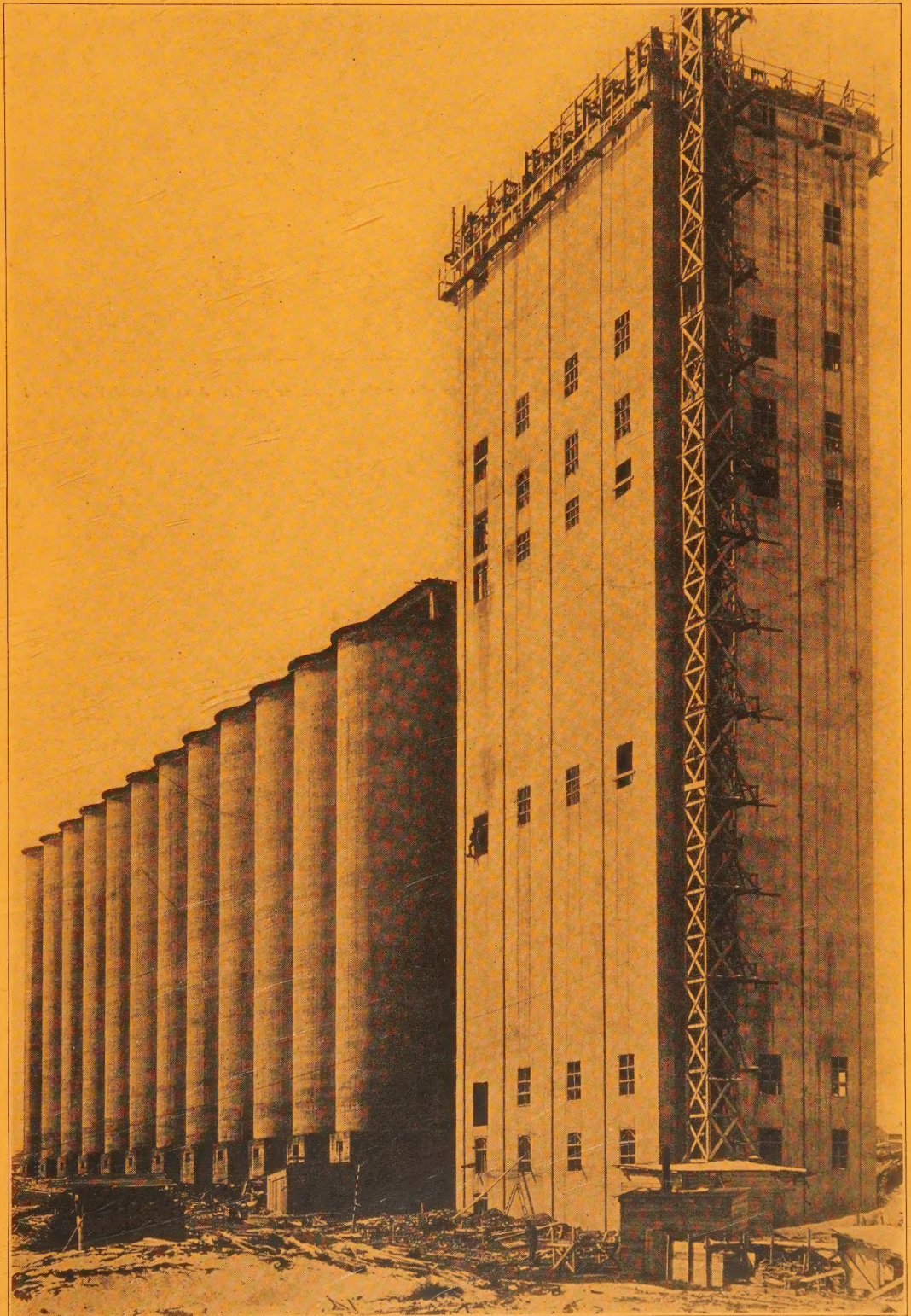
The Grain Sorghum Crop

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10% Return on Warehouse Investment

Loss In Drying Corn

Daily Volume of Open Trades



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(For Description See Page 615.)



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Successors to
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

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Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
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Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

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Harrison, Ward & Co., grain Belt Elevator.*

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Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
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Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.
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Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.*
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Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

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Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

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Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
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Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
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Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

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Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Taylor Grain Co., brokers.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Udike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Lake Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
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Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse O., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

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Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

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Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*
Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.*

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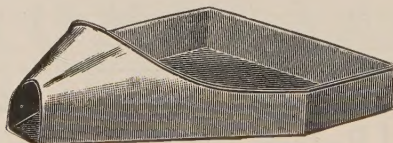
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St. Louis New Orleans

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON
GRAIN CO.**
SUCCESSORS TO
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
Receivers and Shippers St. Louis, Mo.

GRAIN MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY
HANDLED ON COMMISSION
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT ST. LOUIS
ST. JOSEPH

Carrying money to the bank becomes a habit with Advertisers who reg-
ularly use the advertising pages of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

"We Ship What We Sell"
Powell & O'Rourke
Grain Company
Operating Brooklyn St. Elevator
Buyers and Sellers of Corn
846 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis
"We Ship What We Sell"

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MARFIELD GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Receivers and Shippers

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity
**The VAN DUSEN-
HARRINGTON CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

Cereal Grading Co. GRAIN MERCHANTS

We buy, sell, store and ship
all kinds of grain. Get our
offers, or try us with your
consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
Operators of Elevator "R"

Chamber of Commerce
MINNEAPOLIS

CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE

EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

SHIP TO CARGILL

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

DELMAR COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shippers of

Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,
Barley, Durum Wheat, Also
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
Ask for Samples and Prices

Board of Trade
Members

CAIRO

Board of Trade
Members

CORN

Halliday Elevator Company
GRAIN DEALERS
CAIRO, ILL.

OATS

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

RICHARDSON BROS.
Brokers
Want Offers
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed
Delivered Philadelphia
Either Export or Domestic
The Bourse

E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.
BUYERS—SHIPPERS
Good Milling Wheat
GREENVILLE - OHIO

The Sheets Elevator Co.
GRAIN—HAY—STRAW
Cleveland, Ohio

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Receivers and Shippers
GRAIN
Consignments Solicited
OMAHA

L. C. BUTTON CO.
510-511 Grain Exchange SIOUX CITY, IOWA
General Grain and
Commission Business
USE US

Send Your Offerings to
JOSEPH A. ABEL
GRAIN BROKER
D4 Produce Exchange New York, N. Y.

E. P. BACON CO.
Grain Commission Merchants
Sellers of Cash Grain and
Field Seeds on Consignment
MILWAUKEE--CHICAGO--MINNEAPOLIS

L. W. FORBELL & CO.
Strictly Commission Merchants
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS
Consignments Solicited
340-342 Produce Exchange, NEW YORK, N. Y.

E. Stockham Grain Co.
CONSIGNMENTS
Every Car Gets Personal Service
Omaha, Nebr.
WRITE US YOUR OFFERS

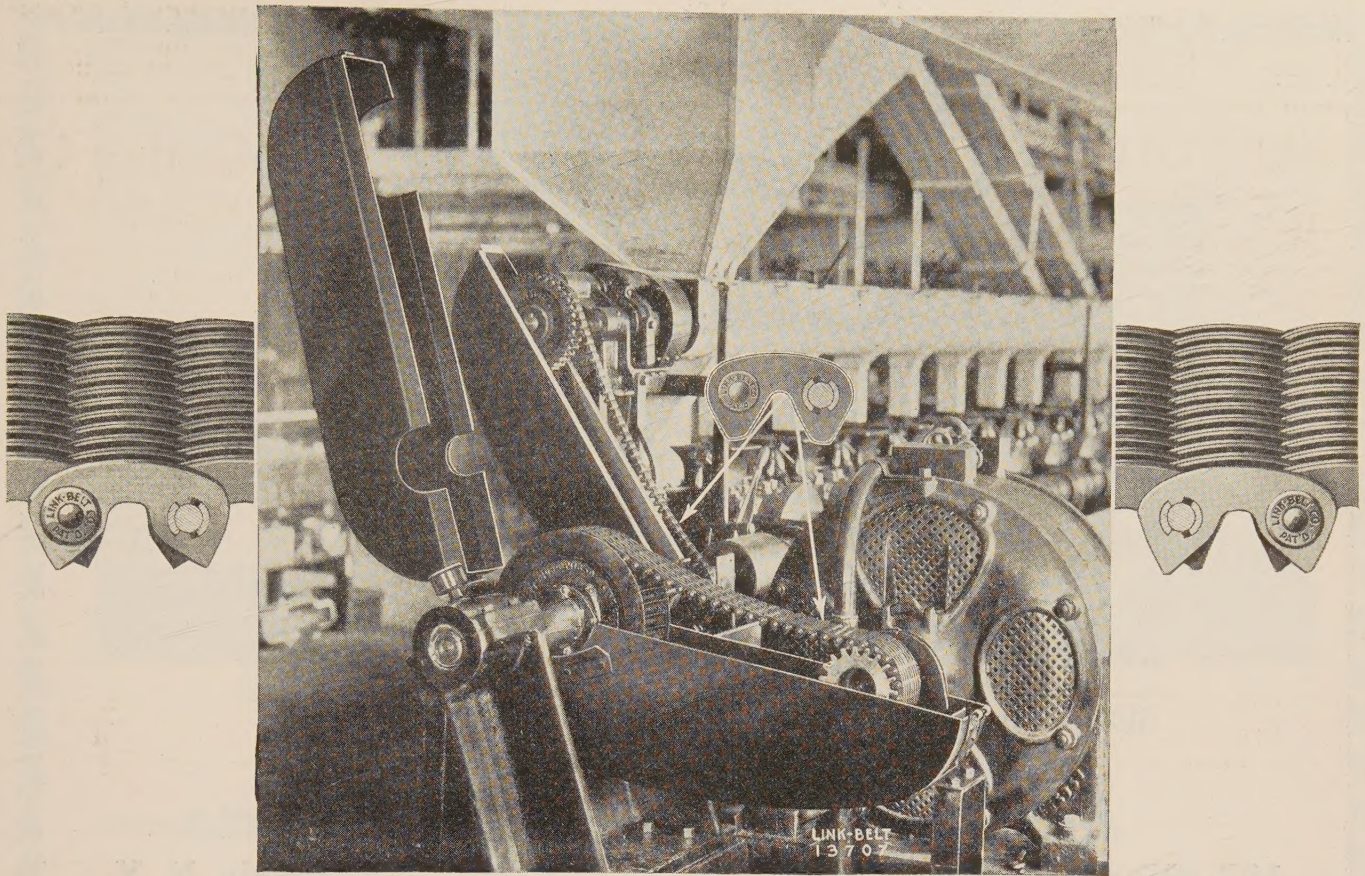
SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT

Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator
equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.

PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator
910 Chamber of Commerce Buffalo, N. Y.

Want an Elevator?

Then consult the "Elevators
for Sale" columns in this issue
of the Grain Dealers Journal.



“20 Years of Satisfactory Service”

THAT is a statement by Mr. Frank Meyer, superintendent of the Shredded Wheat Company, about a number of Link-Belt Silent Chain drives which were substituted for belt drives in 1904. He continues:

“From these early installations we learned that Link-Belt Silent Chain saved power, eliminated slippage, reduced journal friction, afforded a positive speed control and reduced operating and maintenance costs. In fact we found it so much more satisfactory than other means of transmitting power that we gradually added more until today we have over 215 Link-Belt Silent Chain drives operating various types of machines. We would consider no other.”

Learn what this flexible, positive, efficient power transmission can do in your factory. Price List Data Book No. 125 on request.



1901

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

New York - - - 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
Boston - - - 49 Federal St.
Pittsburgh - - - 335 Fifth Ave.
Buffalo - - - 745 Ellicott Square
Wilkes-Barre - - - 826 Second National Bank Bldg.

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

Huntington, W. Va. - Robson-Prichard Bldg.
Cleveland - - - 329 Rocketteller Bldg.
Detroit - - - 5938 Linsdale Ave.
St. Louis - - - 705 Olive St.
Kansas City, Mo. - R.405, 1002 Baltimore Ave.
Denver - - - 520 Boston Bldg.

Minneapolis, Minn. - Link-Belt Supply Co., 418 S. Third St.
Louisville, Ky. - - - 321 Starks Bldg.
Ashland, Ky. - - - V. P. Dalmas & Co., 100 W. Winchester Ave.
New Orleans - - - 504 Carondelet Bldg.

INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85

New Orleans - Whitney Sup. Co. Ltd., 733 Tchoupitoulas St.
Birmingham, Ala. - 720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Atlanta - - - 24 Marietta St.
Charlotte, N. C. - J. S. Cothran, 909 Com'l Bank Bldg.

LINK-BELT LIMITED:—Toronto, Wellington and Peter Sts.; Montreal, 10 Gauvin Lane.

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.:—Chicago, 1700 S. Western Ave.; New York, 2676 Woolworth Bldg.; Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St.

LINK-BELT MEESE & GOTTFRIED CO.:—San Francisco, 19th and Harrison Sts.; Los Angeles, 400 E. Third St.; Seattle, 820 First Ave., S.; Portland, Ore., 67 Front St.

LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Greeting Cards

KEEP up the Christmas Spirit with a message of cheerfulness, do it with holiday greeting cards.

A complete set of samples, Business or Personal greetings, or both kinds with price list, will be mailed promptly for your inspection.

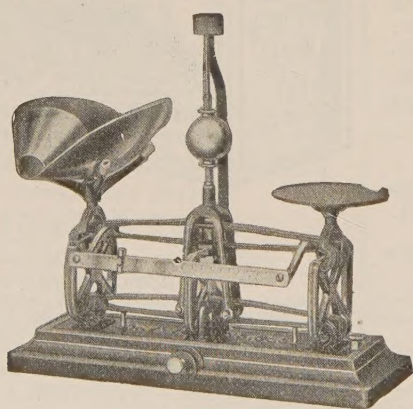
American Embossing Company

193-195 Seneca Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.

GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

Used in Moisture Testing

Complete catalog No. 335G on request.

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

New York Chicago San Francisco

WELLER

Elevator Buckets



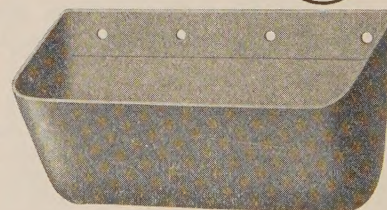
"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make

Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets
and a Complete Line of
Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

SALES OFFICES:

New York Cleveland Boston Detroit Baltimore San Francisco Pittsburgh



Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's grain elevator, St. Louis, Missouri. Designers and Constructors: Folwell-Ahlskog Co., Chicago, Ill. Sheet Metal Contractor: National Sheet Metal Works, St. Louis, Mo.

—and the Missouri Pacific Specified ARMCO Ingot Iron

Use ARMCO Ingot Iron for

Roofing
Siding
Downspouts
Eaves Troughs
Heating and
Ventilating
Systems
Window Frames
Lath
Tanks
Cars

Thirty tons of galvanized ARMCO Ingot **Iron** were fabricated into runways and hopper bottoms for storage bins in this elevator, erected for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Missouri.

ARMCO Ingot **Iron** has earned a world-wide reputation by virtue of its purity, long-lasting qualities, ductility, and economy.

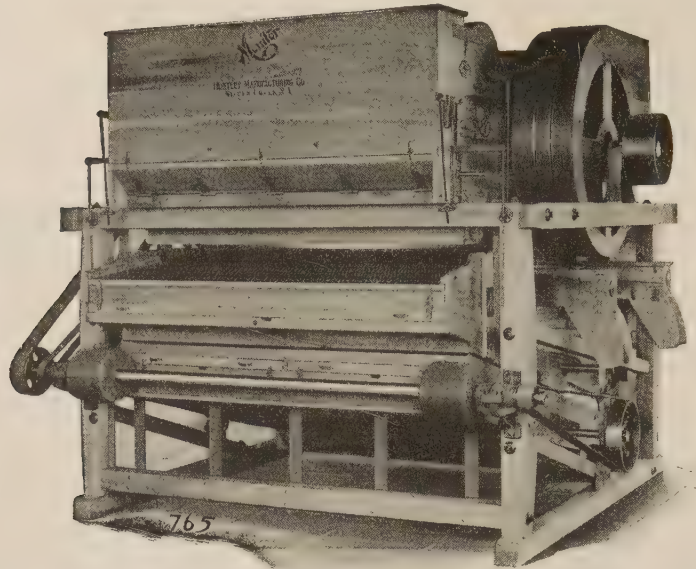
When buying iron make it a habit to look for the **Blue Triangle**, the trade-mark of The American Rolling Mill Company. It is an assurance of maximum service.



ARMCO
TRADE MARK
INGOT IRON

The AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO., Middletown, Ohio
(EXPORT)
THE ARMCO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
Cable Address ARMCO, Middletown, Ohio

Monitor
REGISTERED TRADEMARK



Monitor

To Waste Good Wheat

on the present market, is a crime. Yet, your cleaner, unknown to you, may be throwing good wheat over into the screenings in sufficient quantity to cause you a heavy loss.

Are you interested enough to make an examination yourself? Take a pound of your screenings and carefully separate the good wheat you find in it and apply the percentage to your capacity. You may get a shock.

A MONITOR Separator, properly adjusted, will not do this. If you have a MONITOR and find it wasting, tell us about it. We will show you how to stop it. But until you operate a MONITOR under proper adjustment, you are going to lose much wheat that has cost you good money.

Get our prices today

Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

Silver Creek, New York

Our Representatives At Your Service

Chicago, Ill.
A. D. McPherson,
411 Webster Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.
F. J. Murphy, 214 Postal Bldg.

Dayton, Ohio
W. B. Sutton, 337 West
Hudson Ave.

Los Angeles, Calif.
McKain Mfg. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
J. B. Ruthrauf

High Point, N. C.
C. T. Burton, 204 White Oak St.

Portland, Ore.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.
A. F. Shuler, 218 Iron
Exchange

Winnipeg
Will Hill, 217 Corn Exch.

Philadelphia, Penna.
B. L. Brooks, Hanover
Hotel.

Seattle, Wash.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.

Canadian Plant:
Tillsonburg, Ontario



Castle and Doyle, Madison, Wis. Medusa Waterproofed Gray Cement used in the track hopper and pits of these modern, monolithic coal pockets

Medusa Waterproofing is Effective

MEDUSA Waterproofing, either powder or paste, added in the correct proportion to any standard portland cement, and by a high grade concrete worker, will make your pits and basements resist water for all time.

Medusa Waterproofing or Waterproofed Cement is effective, first because it is an integral part of the mass (it cannot be de-

stroyed); second because it contains the highest stearate content of any waterproofing you can buy.

Remember the name Medusa when you want Waterproofed Concrete and you'll get the original, integral, stearate product that has set the standard for concrete waterproofing materials for the past eighteen years.

The Sandusky Cement Company
Department G.J. Cleveland

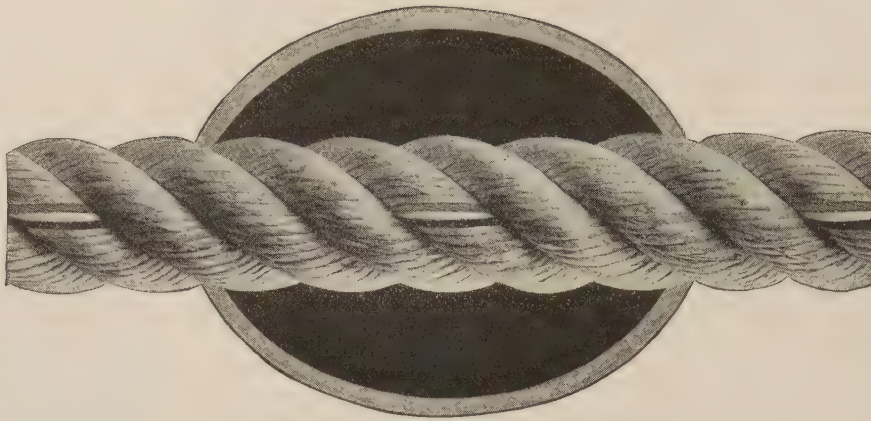
*Manufacturers of Medusa White (Plain and Waterproofed);
Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste); and Medusa Gray
(Plain and Waterproofed.)*

MEDUSA

WATERPROOFING

Powder or Paste





Is Power Costing You Too Much?

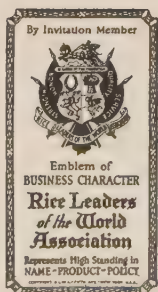
American Industry is awakening to the fact that a leakage of profits can often be traced to an incorrect manner of power transmission.

In the operating of your plant, the method of transmitting power is a vital item to consider. You want that type of drive which has the following characteristics:

1. Takes less space in which to operate.
2. Costs less to install.
3. Quicker and cheaper repairs, if necessary.
4. Slippage reduced to a minimum.
5. One which will operate around difficult angles.
6. One which can be used out of doors and successfully resist weather.

The only drive which embodies all these important features is a rope drive, and Columbian Tape-Marked Pure Manila Transmission Rope is the ideal rope to use. Its enviable reputation, gained entirely by the satisfaction it has given its many users, warrants your giving it a trial.

Write for the most complete text published on this subject, "*The Columbian Book of Rope Transmission.*"



Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans



*A product backed by two Nationally
Recognized Leaders*



Will They Still Be Saving Power for You Ten Years From Now?

**DODGE
TIMKEN**
ROLLER HANGER BEARING

IT depends on ruggedness. The Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing is the result of years of investigation and experiment on the part of the Dodge organization to find a ball or roller bearing rugged enough to continuously withstand the shock loads encountered in power transmitting service.

The one hundred and ten million Timken tapered roller bearings that have successfully and economically served the widely varying conditions of automotive and industrial service over a period of twenty-five years, finally convinced Dodge engineers.

This performance and the forty years' experience and leadership of Dodge in the power transmission field, is your assurance of continuous economical, trouble-free operation if you specify Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearings.

DODGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
General Offices: Mishawaka, Ind. Works: Mishawaka, Ind., and Oneida, N.Y.



Write for "Facts" giving complete details of Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing. We will gladly send this booklet on request to manufacturers and engineers.

EVERYTHING FOR THE MECHANICAL TRANSMISSION OF

Branches: New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston Cincinnati Newark Chicago
Atlanta Minneapolis St. Louis Houston Seattle Portland San Francisco

Power

DIXON'S SILICA - GRAPHITE PAINT

has been on the market for over 50 years and is made in FIRST QUALITY only. The pigment is Nature's own mixture of flake graphite and silica while the vehicle is the best boiled linseed oil obtainable.

Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint is immune from attacks by acids, alkalies, gases and fumes. Impervious to water and not affected by heat or cold.

It dries into a smooth elastic surface and lasts for surprisingly long periods of time, records running from 5 to 15 years on various metal and wood surfaces.

Dixon's is a paint in which the flake graphite and silica are naturally and not artificially combined, and this feature is essential to long life, efficient surface protection, elasticity and resistance to dampness.

Write for Booklet No. 15-B and see how it will lower your paint costs.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
JERSEY CITY,
NEW JERSEY



Five Horse Power To Operate a Ton Batch Mixer

This is not an idle statement but a fact based on exhaustive tests.

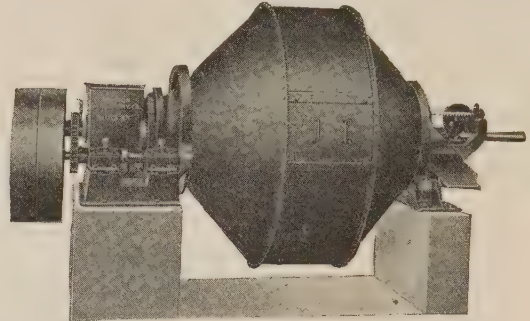
Five horsepower is all that is necessary to operate a ton size

Munson Superior Batch Mixer

continuously at full capacity.

Any other type of mixer now on the market uses from 10 to 15 horsepower for a like capacity.

Doesn't this saving appeal to you?



Built by Feed Mill Specialists

Let us send you Catalog 41 describing this new mixer.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

Representatives:

{ F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.;
A. F. Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.;
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.;
A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

IN YOUR ELEVATOR

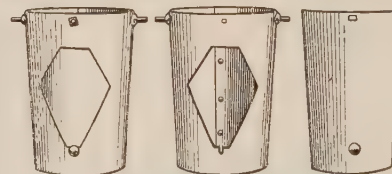
Do you know what it costs you to transmit power? Thousands of dollars are lost every day in grain elevators through inefficient power transmission.

American High Speed Chains transmit 98 to 99% of the power applied—smoothly, quietly and surely. They eliminate slippage, friction and static. The fact that a number of teeth in both sprockets are constantly in contact with the chain permits it to carry the load smoothly and evenly.

*A Letter Will Bring One of
Our Engineers to Help
Solve Your Transmission
Problems—No obligation.*

**AMERICAN
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.**
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout



With a pair of pliers you can instantly slip in a new Kewanee bottom—made from tough, special analysis steel. A square shouldered bolt with a square hole in the renewable bottom, prevents the nut from turning. This bolt, and a large oval-headed rivet that slips into a slot holds the bottom firmly in place. The grain cannot wear off the rivet for the hole in the bottom is countersunk and the rivet is then beaded into it.

Don't discard entire spouts, or sections because of small holes. Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears simply slip in a new one which costs only about 37½ cents for the 8" size and smaller. A Kewanee costs a little more than ordinary spouts but outwears a dozen of them.

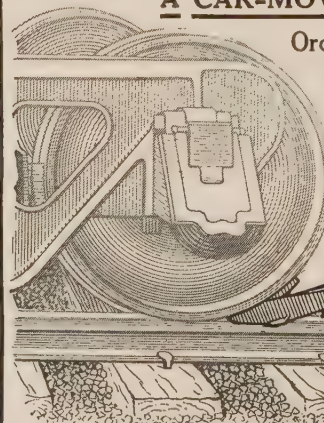
Order One on Trial

We will ship you a Kewanee Grain Spout. Use it a month, six months—a year. If you're not satisfied return it and we will refund your money. All we need know is the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted.

Kewanee Implement Company

343 Commercial St.
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"



Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get
it from
your dealer

**The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.**
Appleton, Wis.

Look for the word
"New Badger"—it
identifies our product

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



75 h. p. Morse Silent Chain driving elevator leg in Katy Elevator, Ft. Worth, Texas. There are 24 Morse Silent Chain Drives totaling 865 h. p. in this elevator which was designed and constructed by The Southwestern Engineering Co., Springfield, Mo.

Cost of power depends on efficiency of drive

The cost of operating grain handling and milling machinery depends upon a number of factors, the most important of which is perhaps the type of drive employed.

The drive must be efficient if the best results are to be secured.

Morse Silent Chain Drives transmit 98.6% of the power actually developed by the motor. They do this day after day, year in and year out. Morse Chains cannot slip or stretch. They can be run on long or short centers as desired, do not generate any static

electrical sparking, and may be used in hot, cold, or damp places without deterioration. Only infrequent lubrication is required.

The outstanding feature of the Morse Silent Chain is the rocker-joint, which insures a rolling or rocking motion at the joint instead of sliding friction, thus minimizing wear and resulting in long life.

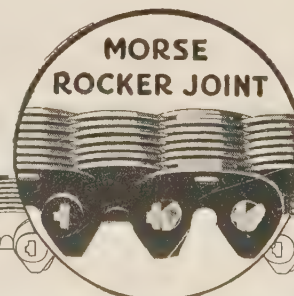
Let the Morse Engineer cooperate with you in adapting Morse Silent Chains to your own special needs.

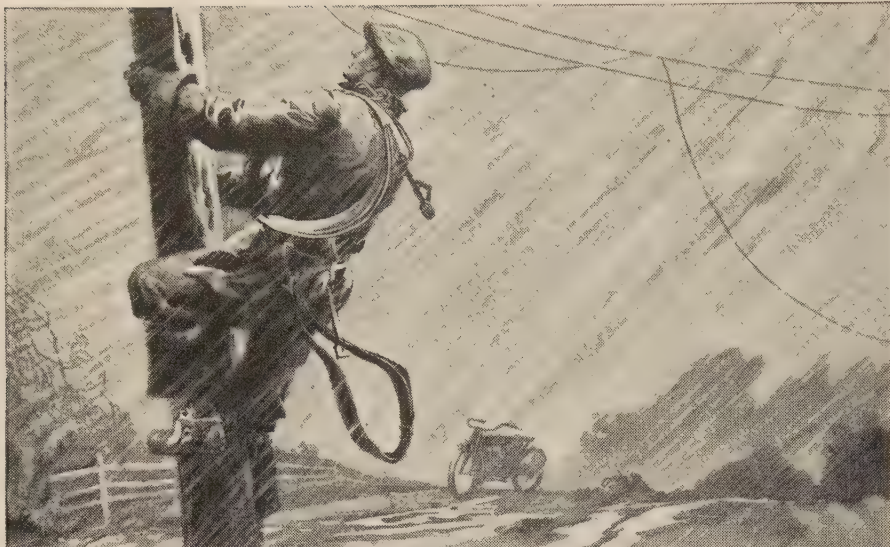
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

There is a Morse Engineer near you

Atlanta, Ga.,702 Candler Bldg., Earl F. Scott & Co.
Baltimore, Md.,1402 Lexington Bldg.
Boston, Mass.,141 Milk Street
Charlotte, N. C.,404 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.,Room 303, 112 West Adams St.
Cleveland, Ohio,421 Engineers Bldg.
Denver, Colo.,211 Ideal Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.,7601 Central Avenue
New York City,Room 1871, 50 Church St.

Minneapolis, Minn.,412 Third St., S., Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.,Room 803 Peoples Bank Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.,Westinghouse Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.,Monadnock Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.,Railway Exchange Bldg., Morse Chain Co.
Toronto, Ont., Can.,Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.,Dufferin Street, Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.





Keeping the Telephone Alive

Americans have learned to depend on the telephone, in fair weather or in foul, for the usual affairs of the day or for the dire emergency in the dead of night. Its continuous service is taken as a matter of course.

The marvel of it is that the millions of thread-like wires are kept alive and ready to vibrate at one's slightest breath. A few drops of water in a cable, a faulty connection in the wire maze of a switchboard, a violent sleet, rain or wind storm or the mere falling of a branch will often jeopardize the service.

Every channel for the speech currents must be kept electrically intact. The task is as endless as housekeeping. Inspection of apparatus, equipment and all parts of the plant is going on all the time. Wire chiefs at "test boards" locate trouble on the wires though miles away. Repairmen, the "trouble hunters," are at work constantly wherever they are needed in city streets, country roads or in the seldom-trodden trails of the wilderness.

Providing telephone service for this great nation is a huge undertaking. To keep this vast mechanism always electrically alive and dependable is the unending task of tens of thousands of skillful men and women in every state in the Union.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

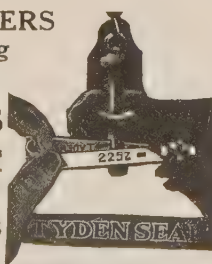
10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and consecutive
numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO
Chas. J. Webb, Vice President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



You Can Sell— Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof B. washer. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

Flour City Brush Co.
422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$12.00 per doz., Minneapolis.

SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quote to give your requirements.

SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
Sidney, Ohio

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

HELBYSVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock, Ontario

You Know

You want to do business with the grain shippers. Tell them so. The Grain Dealers Journal reaches them.

Do Your Motor Bearings

Dragging bearing action in your motors means increased power bills, frequent bearing attention, *rapid wear*, and danger of failure.

The rolling action of Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motors reduces the friction waste over the usual sleeve bearing. The hardened steel balls running in their smoothly polished raceways require service only once a year. Users report an 85 per cent reduction of motor failures from mechanical causes.

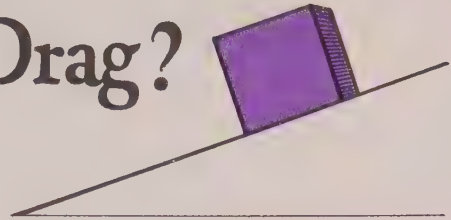
Turn the page and read the buyers' testimony of service. It is convincing.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

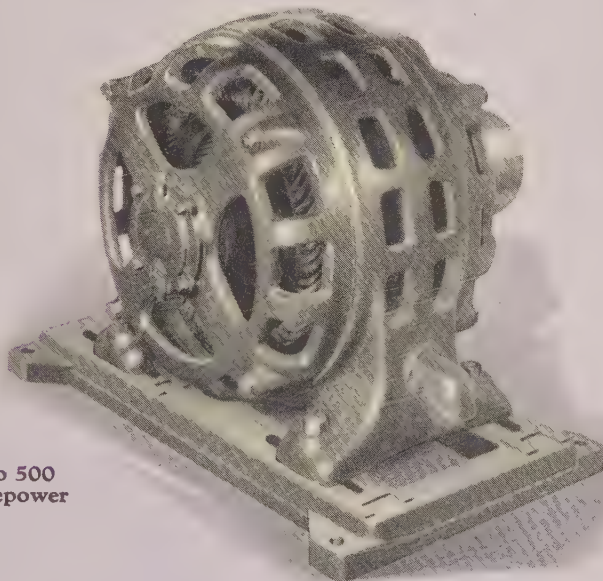
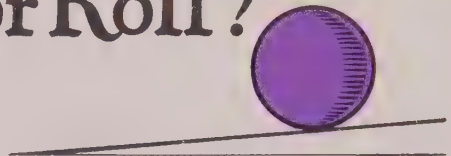
Manufacturers • Chicago

Twenty-five branches throughout the United States
at your service

Drag?



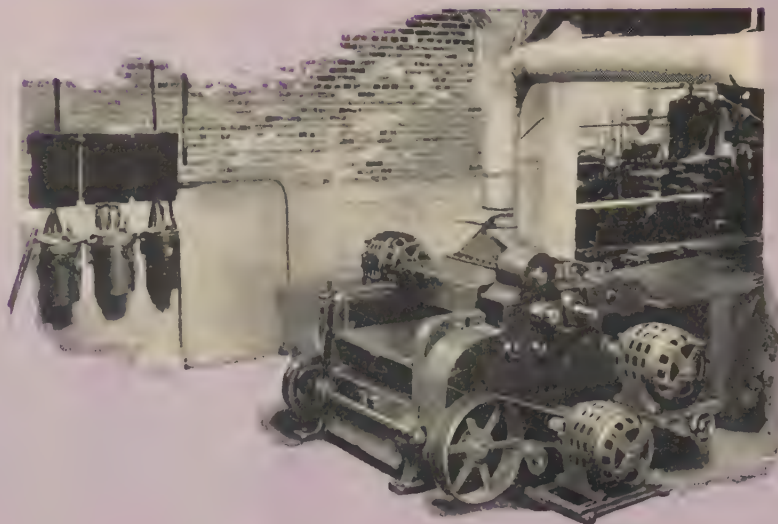
or Roll?



$\frac{1}{2}$ to 500
horsepower

FAIRBANKS-MORSE ball bearing motors





“The Human Element does not enter into care of Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motors”

This owner had equipped two factories with Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motors when he wrote:

“We think one of the greatest advantages the ball bearing has over the sleeve bearing motor is in caring for the same. The human element does not enter into the care of a ball bearing motor as it necessarily does in the sleeve bearing, and is in our judgment much more desirable from every point of view.

“As a result of our experience with your motors in our Louisville branch, we determined to equip our new factory here at Dallas throughout, with Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motors. Thirty-five of these motors have now been in use more than two years and a half without the necessity of renewing a bearing, or taking one out for cleaning. Rotors and field coils are in perfect condition; there are no loose rotor bars.”

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Manufacturers • Chicago

Twenty-five branches throughout the United States at your service

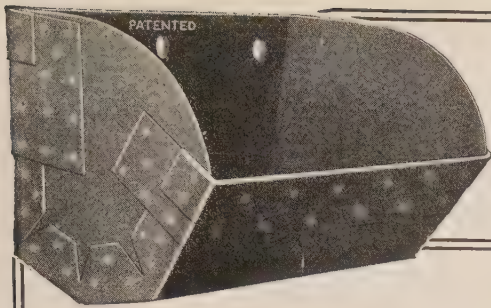
Send for Special Fairbanks-Morse Ball Bearing Motor Booklet to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Indianapolis Factory, Indianapolis.

Specify industry in which you are interested:

- ☐ Automotive
- ☐ Food Products
- ☐ Grain and Milling
- ☐ Laundry
- ☐ Lumber
- ☐ General Use
- ☐ Metal Working
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Are You
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Your Wet
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Add up
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You will need an Elevator
Cup that is

STRONG ENOUGH to handle the
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HEAVY ENOUGH so it will not
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BIG ENOUGH to carry a good
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require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

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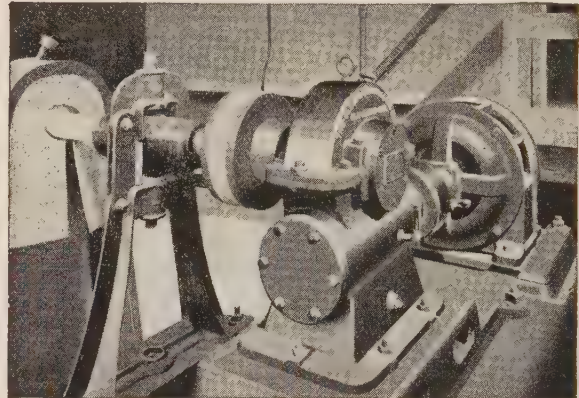
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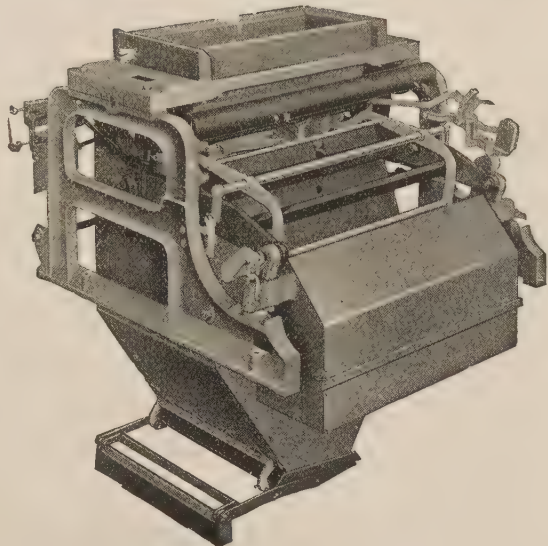
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Record of Cars Shipped

This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

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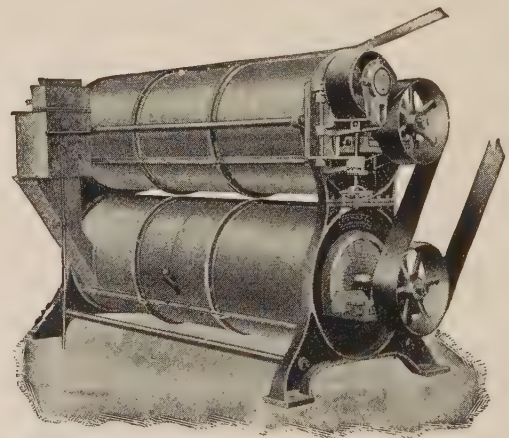
GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

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Here's The Remedy



You can

Buy smutty, dirt encrusted wheat.

Sell the same wheat, made absolutely pure and clean.

Profit from this turnover.

But, you can do this only if you are the possessor of a Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier.

This machine stands out alone in the grain cleaning field by its ability to remove the sticky, clinging smut and dirt from even the smallest crevice of the grain.

Wheat, after being cleaned and conditioned in the Washer and Drier, can be shipped or stored without danger of heating.

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No Unloading Delays!

Grain doors opened in less than two minutes—no time lost in chopping and battering of doors—no extra men needed to loosen doors—increased unloading capacity—these are some of the advantages of the

Peterson *Pneumatic* Grain Door Remover

One shovel man operates the ram and the other lifts removed doors out of the way. The entire operation takes less than two minutes.

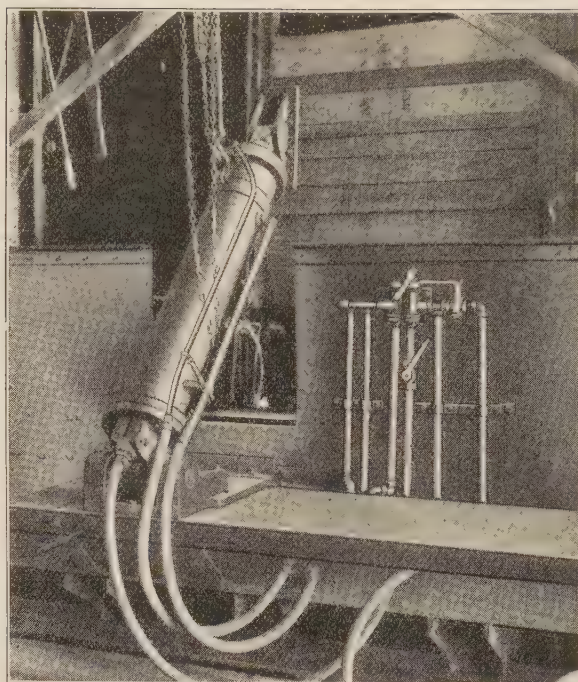
Every elevator unloading a large number of cars of grain annually will save, in wages, more than its cost every year—besides speeding up the work of unloading.

Pank Grain Door Remover

saves time, saves labor, saves grain doors! One man turns the flywheel, developing a tremendous and steady pressure of the ram against the door sections. No door can resist; no section is destroyed or injured. Only two men needed, the second to remove free sections.

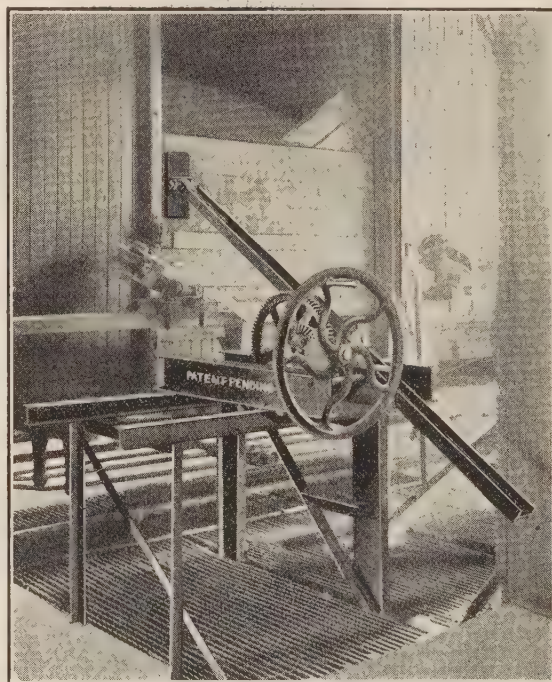
Simple to install in either new or old elevators. Costs less than any similar machine on the market.

Write for full information about both of these tools.



(Peterson Pneumatic Grain Door Remover)

With 100 lbs. air pressure the Peterson exerts 6000 lbs. pressure on the door, pushing it upward and inward without breaking. When loose, the flow of the grain guides it out within reach of the operator. Surplus air available for cleaning, signalling, etc.



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Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

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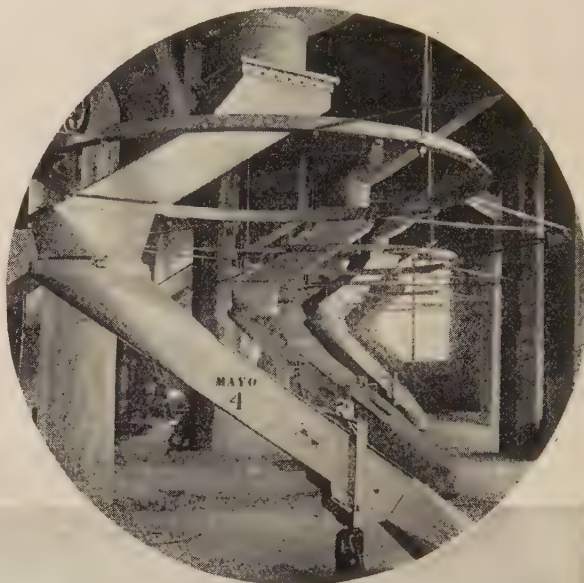


Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo.

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Installations like this are an indication of our ability to meet modern requirements in design, manufacture and operation.

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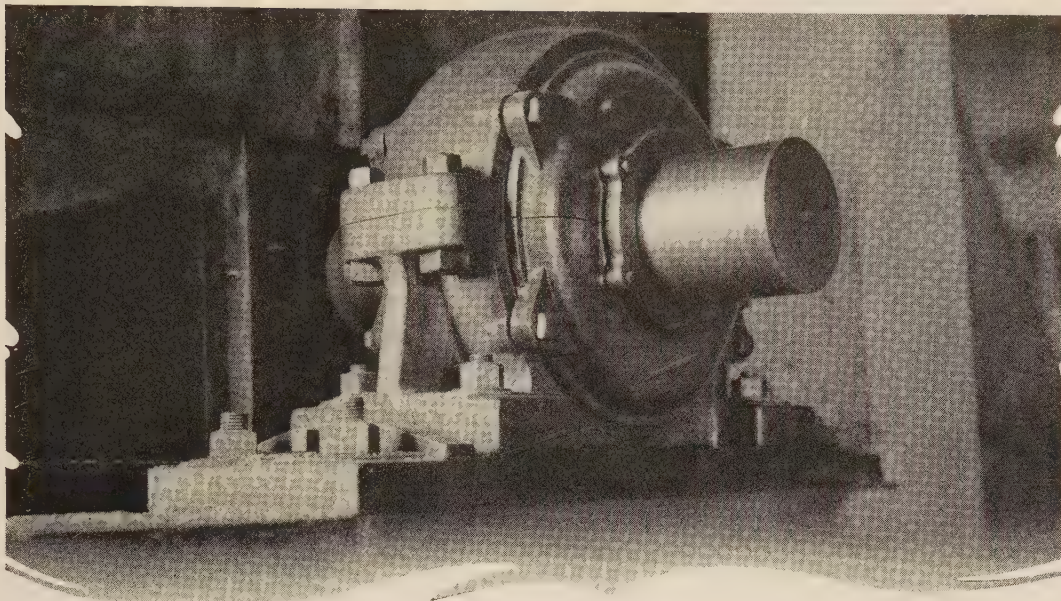
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is a factor effecting economical production of the staff of life.

Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearing pillow blocks and hangers, because of their ability to transmit power with a minimum of frictional loss, have done much to reduce operating costs in grain milling.

For Nearest Distributor see MacRae's Blue Book.

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A Reduced Cost of Handling Grain

makes the Best Elevator obtainable a profitable investment.

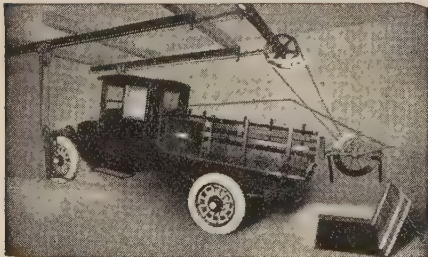
Ask for Suggestions on Saving Material, Power and Labor, before completing plans for your new elevator.

30 Years Practical Experience

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Engineers and Contractors of
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If you are having trouble in dumping long coupled wagons or trucks on your regular type of dump or if you are counting on making any changes in your drive-way or sinks investigate this dump, as we believe it will come the nearest filling all requirements in the most practical and economical way, in cost of installing, ease of operation, and amount of power used.

One device will take the place of three or four and will handle any length or kind of vehicle regardless of their capacity.

There are no delicate or short lived parts.

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The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

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—only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property.

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are designed for use by grain country shippers in advising receivers of shipments, giving complete information regarding each car. The carbon copy remaining in the book gives shippers a ready reference for each load.

The form shows the grade, kind and weight of grain loaded into car—initials and number, with seal numbers, at station, on date; billed shipper's order, notify bank of; made thru; to apply on sale of bushels made.

Printed on white bond originals, perforated so they may be easily removed without tearing, and yellow manila duplicates. Bound in books of 50 sets with heavy hinged pressboard tops and binders board bottoms, size 5½x8½ inches and supplied with two sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 3. S. N. Price 75c. Send all orders to

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of the better class of grain
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Specialists in
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Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
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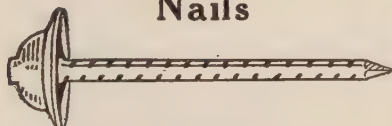
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CORRUGATED SHEET STEEL for
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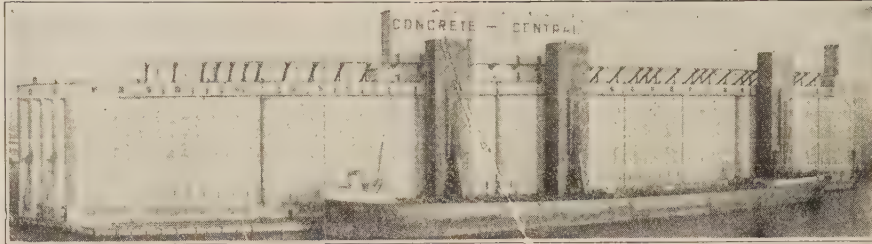
Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 2200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?*



James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
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One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
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THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

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This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of



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"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

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Grain Elevator Engineers

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State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

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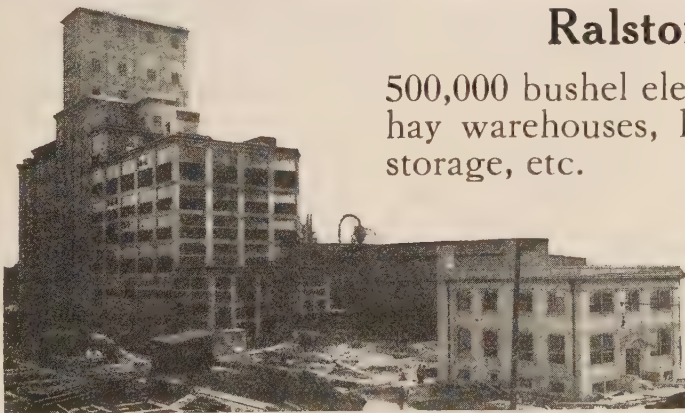
500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including
hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses
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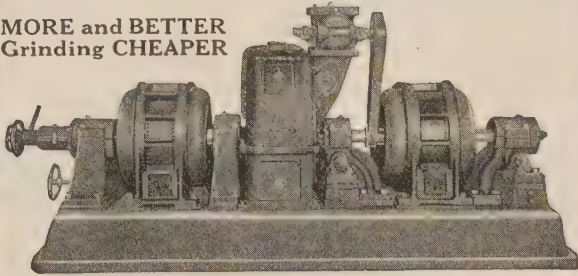
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Here is a machine that builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times—pays the overhead expenses of your mill or elevator—and shows a nice profit.

UNIQUE

Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER

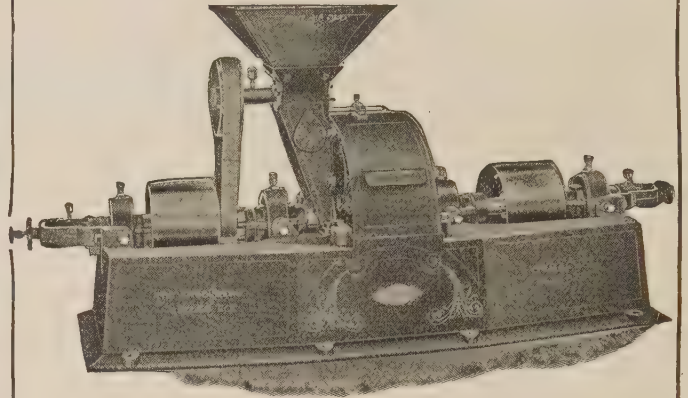


Install this most modern feed grinder and let your business flourish. A UNIQUE Mill will give you greater capacity—grind a better product—and keep operating expenses lower than any other feed grinder on the market. This is assured by exclusive patented features.

Ask for Catalog No. 12, which illustrates and describes the machine in full. No cost or obligation to you.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.
42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
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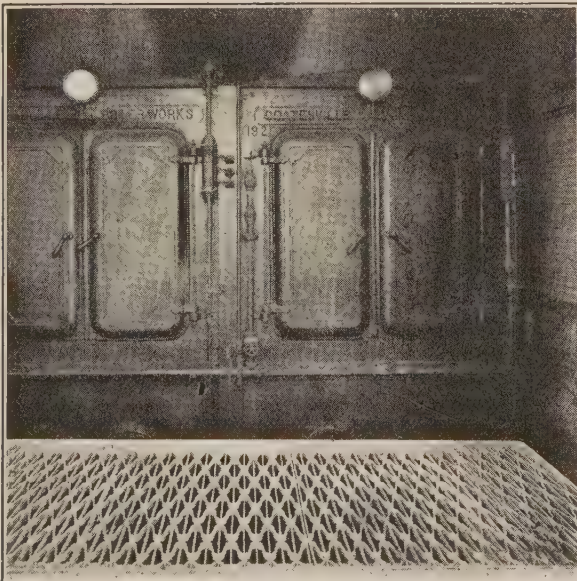
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Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

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We will be glad to give elevator builders and operators detailed information.

Kerlow Steel Flooring Company
222-238 Culver Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

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to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

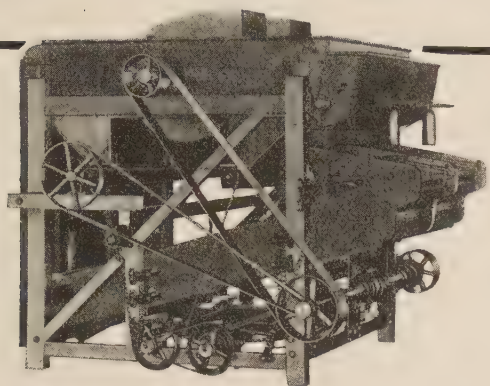
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Information Bureau

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

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The MONARCH Double Receiving Separator will effectively remove it and save its cost many times over.

Ball Bearing Eccentrics impart a constant and steady motion to the perfectly counterbalanced shoes without transmitting any vibration to your building. Powerful fans with wide control assure correct results at every stage of the cleaning process. Large screen area and the automatic brush sieve cleaning device gives large capacity.

Quality material, careful construction and rigid inspection are factors that are combined with correct design to make the Monarch a most profitable investment for any miller.

Catalog IC-123 shows the complete line of Monarch Cleaning Machinery. We will be glad to send you a copy on request.

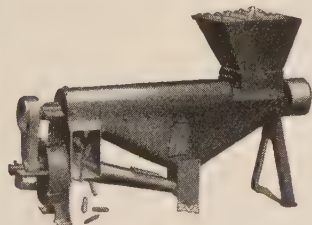


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Chicago Office: 830, 9 South Clinton Street

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THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



**100
BUSHELS
AN HOUR**

and not expensive, either.

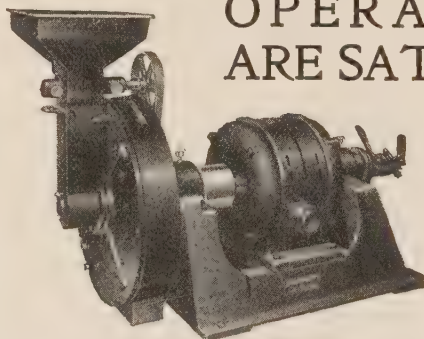
Why spend a large sum for a corn sheller when the TRIUMPH can do your work satisfactorily and costs comparatively little?

It's on the job every day, needs no vacation and never goes on strike.

Send for the illustrated bulletin describing this tireless worker.

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**DREADNAUGHT
OPERATORS
ARE SATISFIED**



ORDERS ANOTHER DREADNAUGHT

I am very well satisfied with my DREADNAUGHT at River Falls. You can ship me an 18" DREADNAUGHT for my Baldwin plant.

H. O. JUNKMAN.

River Falls, Wis.
Oct. 6, 1924

Write for our SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

Say

Let the Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ads do your work.

They bring quick results.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

THE GYPSUM INDUSTRIES
Dept. 94 844 Rush Street Chicago

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Elevator at Tuttle, Oklahoma. Inquire of the Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, Kansas.

CENTRAL INDIANA—Elevator for sale. Priced right, location considered. Address 53V29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOME SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

INDIANA—A 20,000 bushel iron clad grain elevator and retail lumber yard for sale. This property is located in the Corn and Oat Belt of Indiana. Address 53V16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO—Grain elevator for sale; fully equipped; located in the best farming section of Ohio; modern residence and store room in connection. A wonderful place to make money. James H. Anderson, Washington C. H., Ohio.

ILLINOIS—Two grain elevators for sale at Auction, Nov. 22 at 2 p. m. Best of territory in Dewitt Co. Also modern home within two blocks of Public Square. For information call or write Ira I. Nixon, Trustee, 201 S. Center St., Clinton, Illinois.

FOR SALE—50,000 bu. capacity grain elevator, one of the best and most modern in Ohio, with all the latest and up-to-date machinery together with a storage warehouse 40 by 400 feet along private siding. Have transit and re-consigning privileges. This proposition is a money maker and a real place for seed corn and seed oats. It will be worth your while to investigate. Address 53W9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE OF SALE OF ELEVATOR BY RECEIVER

State of Indiana, Benton County, SS: Samuel F. Bowen vs. The Benton County Grain Company, Cause No. 1509. In the Benton Circuit Court, October Term, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel P. Cunningham, appointed receiver in the above entitled cause, as such receiver, pursuant to an order of said court, will sell at public auction, for cash, for not less than its full appraised value, upon the premises herein described at Raub, Indiana, on Saturday, November 22, 1924, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described real and personal property to-wit:

The elevator building, machinery and appliances, together with all the real estate of the Benton County Grain Company situated in the Town of Raub, Benton County, Indiana, together with the safe and office fixtures and furnishings now located in the office of said Grain Company. Said real estate being three tracts of land described in three several deeds to-wit: the deed of James Ross and wife, recorded in Deed Record 31 at page 476, the deed of Adams D. Raub and recorded in Deed Record 25, at page 413, and in the deed of Jacob Shonkwiler in Deed Record 30 at page 423 of the Records of Benton County, Indiana. Said real estate is more fully described in the order of the court in the above cause to which reference is here had. All of said property is appraised for ten thousand dollars, which is the lowest amount for which it can be sold.

SAMUEL P. CUNNINGHAM,

Fraser & Isham, Attorneys for Receiver.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Terminal elevator and Kansas Line. 250,000 bus. at half replacement value payments. Allin, Coffeyville, Kansas.

IOWA—20,000 bushel iron clad elevator for sale; feed and coal sheds; main line I. C. R. R. For particulars address 53V24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OHIO—Country elevator for sale; splendid sideline, feed, coal, etc. Best grain producing section of Ohio. Priced right. Address 53V3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN IOWA elevator for sale, located in very good town with good territory for business. For terms and particulars address 52J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NORTHWEST IOWA—Two grain elevators, 15 and 20 thousand bu. capacity for sale. Located at good grain points in the heart of the corn country. Plymouth Mfg. Co., LeMars, Ia.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MISSOURI—Splendid grain elevator and coal business for sale; elevator capacity 21,000 bushels; several other buildings near elevator suitable for mill feeds or poultry. For particulars address 53V1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED TO SELL 25,000 bu. iron clad elevator, equipped to manufacture corn meal, poultry and dairy feeds rapidly and economically. Good railroad facilities and handling equipment for transit business. Have bumper corn crop to move. Address 53V23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Two modern elevators for sale, handling nearly half million bushels grain annually. Good coal business in connection. Elevators, 20,000 and 30,000 bushel capacity, well equipped, in excellent repair. Good competition and territories. Price \$25,000. Address 53V28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS—80,000 bu. iron clad grain elevator; 5 dump pits; 15 grain bins; 4 legs with moist-proof concrete shoes; shellers, cleaners, etc., all machinery run by electricity; corn cribs and warehouse adjoining; all in good condition and located in the center of the best wheat and corn section on the Rock Island right-of-way with switching facilities connecting with Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railways; will sell on most liberal terms allowing the purchaser his own time in which to pay for same, said payments to be based on 1½ cents a bushel on yearly crops passing through the elevator. Can give immediate possession. Chas. S. Gill, First National Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SNAP PRICE on good 25,000 bu. elevator southern Minn., first class station. Address 53W20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WIS.—Up-to-date grain elevator, flour and feed house for sale; reasonable. Write J. Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MICHIGAN—50,000-bu. elevator for sale on P. M. main line; equipped for handling beans and grain; coal sheds, warehouse, up-to-date office. Will sell complete for \$3,500. A money maker. Write Lewis Cool, Elmdale, Mich.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Priced right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

\$7,000 WILL BUY a 30,000 bushel elevator including grain, coal, feed, etc., business, and will handle 200,000 bushels of grain per year. Located on a trunk line in central Ill. Good office, scales, etc. C. A. Burks, 118½ E. Williams, Decatur, Illinois.

OHIO—40,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. Good grain territory; 400 car station doing good profitable business; electrically equipped in good running order; storage for 10 cars of hay, 10,000 bus. of ear corn; best shipping R. R. in Ohio; one competitor. Good reason for selling. Address H. G. Pollock, Middletown, Ohio.

SOUTHWESTERN OKLA.—8,000 bu. elevator feed and cornmeal mill, also warehouses of four car capacity. Located in the best farming county in Okla.; population of city 4,000; fine schools and churches. Plant located on paved street and finest trackage in town; only on other elevator in town. Chance for someone to make money. Address AMERICAN MILLING CO., Elk City, Oklahoma.

ILLINOIS—John Bowlin's elevator at Moon Station in Livingston County, Ill., for sale. The elevator has a capacity of 28,000 bushels of grain and is located 4 miles from Streator, Ill. on the main line of the Santa Fe. The property consists of elevator, coal shed, oil storage room and fixtures, gasoline engine, office fixtures and scales. The property must be sold to settle the estate of John Bowlin, deceased. Interested parties address Ben Cossel, Streator, Illinois, Route 1.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR LEASE.

MONTANA—50,000 bu. elevator in first class condition; leading place of business; handles 160,000 bus. wheat this year. Will sell reasonable. Will also consider leasing to highest bidders. Big warehouse included. Benchland Grain Co. Communicate with W. M. Teslow, Sec. and Treas., Box 267, Roundup, Mont.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANTED—Two good Michigan Country Elevators for cash. Give price and full particulars, addressing P. O. Box 341, Jackson, Mich.

WANT TO TRADE a No. 1 farm of 120 acres located in Southern Michigan for grain elevator in same location. Address A. K. Zinn & Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

WANT ELEVATOR well located and reasonable, prefer Ill. or Minn. in exchange for good Montana farm land. Give price and full description. Address 53W5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WELL IMPROVED 280 acre farm in Southern Minnesota for sale; located 2 miles from town of 1,500; must be seen to be appreciated; terms to suit buyer. Will take elevator in good grain territory of Iowa. Must show good volume of business. Address 53W4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE

AT AUCTION
November 17, 1924,
at 2 p. m.

THE ELEVATOR ROLLER MILLS
at Columbus, Nebraska.

Elevator 30,000 bushel capacity. Mill of 225 barrels daily capacity. This is a three-story structure, operated by either steam or electricity. Machinery and everything is in wonderful condition. There is an office building and scale house recently constructed at a cost of \$6,000. Union Pacific and C. B. & Q. railroad spurs to the property with the best of shipping facilities.

Columbus is the county seat of the richest agricultural county in Nebraska.

Credit of from \$15,000 to \$25,000 will be advanced to responsible purchaser.

This is in an estate and must be sold. For further particulars write

GEORGE T. LOWMAN, Trustee,
Columbus, Nebraska

FOR RENT.

OUR PLANT which we operated as a feed store for 40 years and until October 1st, 1924. 1923 sales \$175,000.00. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

An Old Successful
FIELD SEED BUSINESS
To Lease.

A great opportunity to secure a long established business. For 30 years it has paid good profits every year. It is the only wholesale Field Seed House in Detroit, a city of 1,250,000. A well equipped plant in a splendid location. Will lease for a term of years, including building, machinery, valuable trade brands and good will. If interested advise and we will give further particulars.

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN CO.
Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as manager of country elevator. Experienced in grain, retail feed and coal business. Address 53T6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

EXPERIENCED grain man 30 years old, with family, available at once for country elevator. No. Dak. preferred. Address 53W6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as manager of grain elevator by ambitious young married man; six years' experience buying grain. Address 53T11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANT position as manager of elevator; 16 years' experience in grain, coal and feed business; can furnish first class reference. Write 53T18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of Farmers' Elevator or good Line Elevator; 12 years' experience grain and lumber. Address 53V22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position with some good grain firm, ten years experience, can give first class reference, age 24, honest and dependable. Address 53W18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MAN AND WIFE want position as manager and bookkeeper of country elevator; 3 years' experience in grain, feed, flour, etc. Can furnish best of references. Address 53V11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MAN WITH 24 YEARS' experience in the grain business wants position with some good firm; capable of handling any position; now employed, desires a change. Address 53U4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HAVE SUCCESSFULLY managed grain elevators in Illinois and Iowa for the last fifteen years. Good education and good business builder. Wish position as branch office manager or would travel. References former employer. Large acquaintance among Iowa dealers. Anxious to go to work. Hustler. Address 53W10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

HELP WANTED.

MANAGER WANTED by cooperative company operating three stations in N-W Ohio. Excellent position for the right man. Address Room 901, Second National Bank Bldg., Toledo, O.

SECOND ELEVATOR MAN WANTED.

Wanted immediately, second man for country elevator in large Nebraska town; must be capable of doing both elevator work and assisting in office. Address Charles Howe, 3124 Leavenworth Street, Omaha, Nebr.

I HAVE RECEIVED very good results from my ad and will send you some more business when I have seeds to sell. A. J., Holstein, Ia.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Good second hand Attrition Mill 18 or 20 inch. J. R. Helman, Bloomer, Ohio.

WANT TO BUY a used Attrition Mill; must be in A No. 1 condition; with electric motors. Write Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Ill.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

DIESEL OIL ENGINES

For Elevators and Flour Mills,
All Sizes.

ST. MARY'S OIL ENGINE COMPANY
St. Charles, Mo.

ENGINES AND GENERATORS FOR SALE

50 H. P. FAIRBANKS MORSE type MB oil burning engine. Two direct current generators. All in good condition. For sale cheap. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., Room 3, Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted! Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES

FUNNY STORIES WANTED

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

SUNDSTRAND ADDING MACHINE, seven bank, practically new. Address 53W21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Bean and Pea pickings and Millings, also low germination stock. Address George W. Young Company, Owosso, Michigan.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled, \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

Grain Storage Receipts—A book of 50 receipts and 50 stubs with space for essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. 25c and postage. Order "Special Form 4."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BOWSHER 7A Grinder, "as is," \$25.00 f.o.b. depot, St. Maries, Idaho. In good running order, selling account replacing with larger machine. Geo. O'Dwyer, Inc., St. Maries, Ida.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four—120 bushel Nordyke & Marmon Drier, and Cooler, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR SALE—Attrition mills, 22-in. ball bearing Bauer; 18-in., 20-in. and 24-in. Dreadnaught; 16-in. to 24-in. motor and belted Sprout-Waldron; 12-in. to 26-in. ball bearing Diamond single runner motor and belt driven factory rebuilt and guaranteed like new. 10-in. Letz; 18-in. American; Dreadnaught crusher. Feed screen, elevators. Address L. F. Perrin, Box 375, Port Huron, Michigan.

REAL BARGAINS IN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

Now Dismantling Indianapolis Elevator Co.'s Elevator "A," Washington and Harding Sts. 8 Motors, Westinghouse and Allis Chalmers 30-75 h.p. 1150-1170 r.p.m.

- 2 Steel grain storage tanks.
- 4 Hopper scales, capacity ½ to 1 car.
- 1 Invincible Oats Clipper 1500 bu. per hr.
- 2 Invincible Grain Cleaners 3000 bu. per hr.
- 1 Car puller.
- 4 Double power shovels.
- 1 Ellis Grain Drier, capacity 30 bu. per hr.
- Boilers, pumps, fittings, etc.
- Belting, buckets and pulleys.
- Gears, shafting, etc., etc.

Send us your requirements for estimate.

NEW WRECKING COMPANY,
221 S. New Jersey St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three hundred bushel capacity Hess Grain Dryer. Good condition. Will sell cheap. Write Oatman & Monfort, Cleveland, O.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two—36" Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills, cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

FOR SALE—Complete outfit of machinery for shelling, drying, cleaning and grading seed corn, capacity 60 to 100 bus. an hour. Two hole Eureka corn sheller, manufactured by the Joliet Mfg. Co. Hess Ideal Dryer No. 3. Cracked corn cleaner and grader, manufactured by the Huntley Mfg. Co. 15 h.p. steam engine and boiler, together with an elevating and conveying apparatus to make plant work automatically. Business discontinued—machinery must be sold. Address Suffolk Co-operative Association, Mattituck, New York.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Attrition mills, motor driven ball bearing; 1 Munson (new) 22"; Bauer Bros. 19" and 24".

Plain bearing, double head mills; 1-16" Monarch; 3 Uniques 18" and 20".

Single head mills Dreadnaughts 16" to 22"

Automatic Scales, 1-8 bu. Richardson; 1-4 bu. bagging scale; hopper and floor scales.

Bowsher Mills, a few 2 and 3. high roller mills 9x18 and 9x24; cornshellers, some ball-bearing. Iron elevator boots for pulleys 4" to 20" diameter; elevator belt.

Spiral steel conveyor 2" to 12" diameter; mixers and graders.

One lot of steel split pulleys 4" to 70" diameter; also wood and C. I. Pulleys, all sizes. Cyclone and Perfection Dust Collectors; motors; 50 h.p. oil engines; 10 clutches; couplings; 56" Sprockets and Chain Water Wheels; 45" and 56" Sampsons; 36" Leffel; silent chain drive; ball-bearing reels; Monarch, Invincible and Eureka Grain Separators and Cleaners; bean cleaners and pickers; buckwheat shuckers; rolls ground and corrugated; ball and roller bearings.

Everything for the elevator.

A. D. HUGHES COMPANY, Wayland, Mich.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

SCALES FOR SALE.

HOPPER SCALES: One insertion sold mine. I made money and saved the purchaser money, so we are both happy—thanks to the Journal.—E. H.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson Automatic Grain Scale; good weighing condition. Priced low for quick sale. Address Richardson Scale Company, Wichita, Kansas.

PRACTICALLY NEW, latest type 6 bushel Richardson Automatic self compensating Grain Scale. R. M. Van Ness Construction Co., Room 3, Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

GRAIN FOR SALE.

KAFFIR-CANE.

White Kaffir, Red Top or Sumach Cane Seed in carlots. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

FOR SALE—Hog, Early Fortune, Siberian and Common Millet Seed in carload lots. Address Reimer-Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

OCTOBER CLOVER SEED
Circular just issued gives summary of conditions and trading requirements.
Sent on request
Southworth & Co., TOLEDO OHIO
"Alive Since 1881"

NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.
New York, N. Y.
BUYERS AND SELLERS
Clover and Grass Seeds

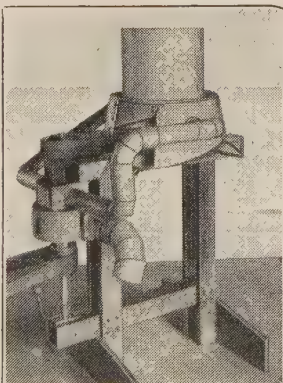
SHIP YOUR HAY
to
ALBERT MILLER & CO.
192 N. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL.
Good Sales—Prompt Returns

HAY SPECIALISTS

EXPERT

Huller and Scarifier

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All Metal Working Parts

CLELAND MFG. CO.
2802 Washington Ave., No.
Minneapolis, Minn.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

NATHAN & WOLF CO.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

BUYERS AND SELLERS

Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike and Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Timothy.

Send samples for bids

Ask for our price list

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

BUYERS AND SELLERS

of Grain Elevators. You can make your wants known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators for Sale and Wanted" columns.

CANARY

Bird Seed Headquarters

I. L. RADWANER

Seed Co., N. Y.

We Buy SEEDS

Fancy New Crop
OATS, MILLET
SPRING RYE
SPELTZ
BARLEY
SWEET CLOVER
TIMOTHY, etc.

Mail Samples
For bids

Sample Bags
Sent on
Request

NORTHROP, KING & CO.

Seedsman - Minneapolis, Minn.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Consignments solicited

Send us your samples

TOLEDO, OHIO

BARKEMEYER

Grain & Seed Company
Chicago

SEEDS

Bag Lots or Car Lots

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

We Pay Top Prices for Your Seeds—Your Track or Toledo
Send Samples
TOLEDO, OHIO
CLOVER SEEDS
Sweet Clover
Alsike Alfalfa
Timothy
Samples, Prices and our Market Letter Upon Request—We Deal in Both Cash and Futures.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.

Headquarters for

RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

L. Teweles Seed Co.

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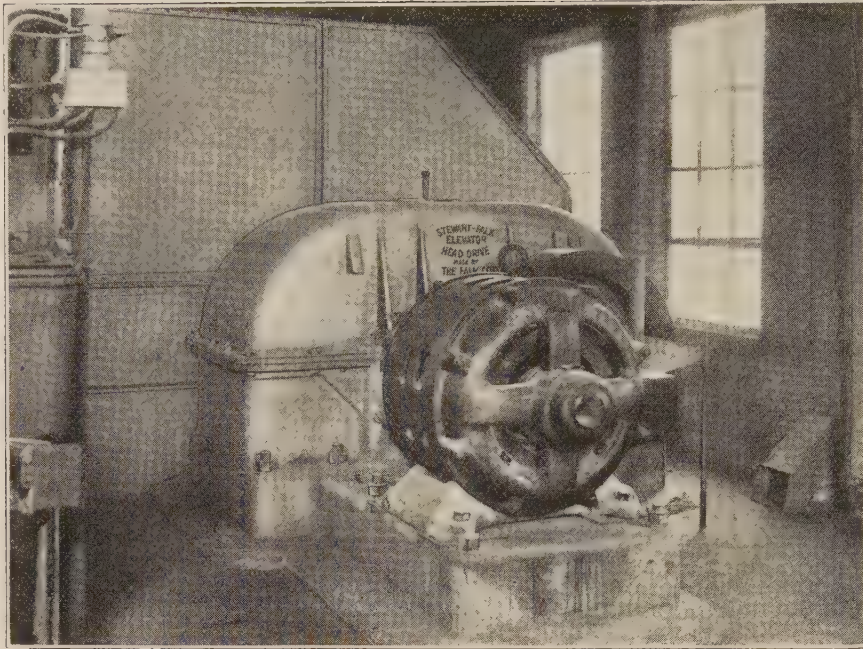
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

WHEN THE SPIRIT of good fellowship permeates a country grain market, buyers stop paying more for grain than they can get for it.

LAST WEEK the voters knocked all that radical propaganda about the high prices of grain being the direct result of a political conspiracy into a cocked hat. Evidently the conspiracy was all in the radical camp, and the demagogues failed to mislead the voters.

FRICTION of a pulley rubbing against a metal spout in a Denver elevator recently is credited with starting a fire. Friction has been such prolific cause of fires through all the years of power elevators that it is time operators generally were beginning to recognize the natural result to expect from friction.

WHEAT POOL officials according to reports from Calgary, Alberta are much disturbed by the high prices now obtainable by members for any wheat they may have to deliver. Farmers who have marketed their wheat through the pool are generally dissatisfied.

ADVERTISING a country grain business by means of a defective dump which makes the first page of the local newspaper every week can not be considered either profitable or advantageous, dealers who do install modern truck dumps owe it to their business and to their customers to have all its advantages clearly exploited by the local press so that every farmer of the district will know of the desirable dumping facilities at the improved elevator.

JUDGING from the way foreign buyers are bidding up for American wheat many sellers will regret their early eagerness to get rid of new grain.

NOTWITHSTANDING the enormous movement of freight the past month the railroads have moved grain shipments with a promptness that resulted in many shippers being assessed for demurrage because of the delay in the arrival of B/L. The bankers who are really to blame for the delay should be assessed with the demurrage.

A CONVENIENT supply of water saved a LaMoure, N. D., elevator recently from destruction by an incendiary fire. So many fires are discovered a few hours after shutting down for the day it would seem to be a wise precaution for every elevator owner and manager to visit his plant every night after a hard day's run.

A COON RAPIDS, IOWA elevator operator fell 60 feet recently when the cable of his manlift broke and there being no safety clutch attachment to stop the headlong flight of the platform, the operator quickly fell to the ground floor. Fortunately the elevator man escaped with a few minor bruises and a broken ankle. A safety valve should be attached to every manlift even though it does not always prevent accidents.

A RADIO receiving set capable of getting the markets from distant terminals is essential to the success of every country grain merchant. Recently we learned of one country shipper realizing a premium of nine cents a bushel on corn by shipping to distant market he had not tried previously. The markets coming in over his radio were so strong he made test shipments to different markets with unusual profit to himself. The better posted the shipper the more certain his profits on every car.

AGRICULTURE in the U. S. is seldom depressed but when it is the cause can generally be traced directly to the production of a surplus at home or abroad. Last year Canada raised the largest crop in its history and Europe and the Argentine had a large crop. Now that the actual demand from consumers abroad is stronger than ever, there is little chance of U. S. farmers being depressed even though they have flooded the wheat and corn markets to the full extent of their ability. The grain markets have been affected recently by so many contradictory factors that it has puzzled even the most experienced speculators to judge of their future. The agitators who have been thriving on distressing depression for the last three years had their hearts set on the perpetuation of the existing gloom but the President has now appointed a commission to investigate the cause of agricultural depression. So many investigations have been made of the grain exchanges and of grain marketing influences by the Bureau of Markets and the Federal Trade Commission each should be able to diagram the influence of every single factor without calling in another witness. Appointing another commission can not hope to improve conditions although it may help to give the leading radicals on the commission a clear understanding of present influences affecting prices.

CORN HUSKERS continue to bring in discouraging reports from the fields with the result that many dealers are disposed to reject the government's report as being an extravagant over estimate.

A WIDE RANGE of discounts on smutty wheat serve to emphasize the advantage of installing facilities for washing smutty wheat thoroughly before attempting to market it. No firm properly equipped for washing wheat has not realized a profitable return from the improvement effected this year.

SMUGGLING WHEAT across the Canadian border is said to be netting North Dakota farmers a handsome premium over what they can get for their wheat in this country. Hence it is perfectly natural that many of them should try to capture the premium even though the confiscation of their smuggled grain is certain when discovered.

HEAVY TAXES levied on merchants and manufacturers in one form and other are in reality sales taxes because the merchants and manufacturers must collect all their fixed expenses from the consumer before they can hope to continue in business so it is to the advantage of all consumers to have the present burdensome taxes reduced. When the operating expenses of government have been reduced then the government will no longer have any excuse for continuing exorbitant taxes lower fixed charges as well as lower prices to consumers will follow a reduction.

BIDDING UP the price of grain and then refusing to take the lower grades or refusing to buy until "cars have been obtained and bins emptied" is an old trick attempted by merchants who fully appreciate that the prices being bid are not justified by the prices ruling in the central markets. However, such trickery does not long win the patronage of fair minded farmers. They see through the scheme about as quick as competitors and refuse to be misled by false bids. Dealers who are not prepared and willing to take grain should not bid for it.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE at Washington, apeing the attempts of the Federal Trade Commission and the Dept. of Agriculture's ventures into business surveillance and regulation has started a reform of its own and Edwin W. Ely of the so-called "Division of Simplified Practice" is finding much delight in telling experienced business men how to simplify their business, improve their service and increase their returns. According to this division of wisecracks most of its analysis of different business ventures show that 90% of the demand for the products of any industry are filled in 10% of the items produced, so these theoretical merchants and manufacturers employed by the tax payers knit their brows and advise the elimination of the other 10%, in order to reduce the variety of items produced and thereby confine their efforts to the manufacture and marketing of the items in strong demand. How easy is it for men who have never attained success in any line of business or manufacture to theorize on the improved operation and conduct of businesses which are very successful.

TWO VERY UNUSUAL accidents are reported in this number which should be carefully considered by all operators. In one case the manager of a Montana elevator was crushed when a pile of stacked flour fell over crushing him against a heavy beam and breaking his neck. The other was that of a miller at Huntsville, Wash. who touched an electric socket while standing in damp wheat. Both accidents would have been avoided through the exercise of greater caution by those injured.

What Is Your Margin of Safety?

The Ohio Grain Dealers Association held six successful local gatherings of dealers of the state recently and aroused considerable enthusiasm among the grain elevator operators. Well planned local meetings should be very helpful to country elevator operators and gain increased support for every state association. It is but natural that country grain merchants occasionally should lose interest in association work and forget the urgent need of improving their business methods as well as the great advantage of cultivating more cordial relations with their competitors and customers. It is reasonable to presume that if all the grain dealers of the land co-operated in an organized effort to improve business conditions they would quickly effect many profitable reforms to the great advantage of every one concerned. The only reason they have not attained maximum success in such work is that they lack energetic farseeing leaders with an unlimited supply of perseverance, and the ability to draw practical suggestions from men active in the business.

Many grain merchants are painfully aware of the fact that they are not charging a sufficient profit for their facilities and services to leave any net revenue after their overhead expenses are paid, but competition and agitation seems to bar most of them from making very much of an attempt to realize a fair compensation for marketing grain expeditiously and economically.

No farmer would undertake to handle the grain of his neighbors for nothing and also assume the risks of marketing. If they did, the chances are ten to one they would soon be bankrupt. The average grain merchant seems to enjoy nursing the illusion that farmers begrudge him a reasonable profit even though his marketing service be perfect.

Any grain dealer who will talk the matter over with his farmer patrons will soon learn that the average farmer no more expects the grain dealer to work for nothing than he expects to work for nothing himself. When the grain dealers make it a practice of getting closer to their customers, the customers will be less ready to give eager ear to the impossible misrepresentations of the traveling agitators.

The farmers elevators have suffered from lack of sufficient operating margin even more than the independent elevator operators and many of the elevators have now passed into other hands because the managers were not permitted to buy grain on a sufficient margin to insure safe handling.

Any elevator operator who has a clear understanding of the actual costs of handling grain from the farmers wagon to terminal scale hoppers owes it to himself to add 5c to his fixed overhead as a margin of safety, otherwise the vacillating markets are quite sure to wipe him out of business almost any day.

If you do not know your cost and your margin of safety, then you should immediately call in a certified public accountant who is familiar with the grain business and ask him to go over your books and establish the minimum overhead as well as your margin of safety.

If you are opposed to realizing a profit from your efforts in the grain business, then sell the elevator or give it away and keep your operating capital to care for your family during your declining years. Years of toil will bring you no satisfaction if they do not also bring you pecuniary reward.

The Meddling Directors and the Cautious Manager.

The elevator managers as well as the elevator owners who use the mails to form connections owe it to themselves to investigate the standing and the reputation of the other party before entering into long time contracts. We have often heard of companies employing a manager from a distant point who was incapable of managing a grain business under the conditions current at the station where elevator was located. The methods and practices in vogue in the section where he had previously attained success in the grain business were unknown at his new station, so in disgust he gave up what appeared to be a fat salary and returned to his old station where he understood the conditions and where he was now happy to receive smaller salary.

While the manager may occasionally be unequal to the tasks of a new place it is not often that the new company is unable to go through with its business contracts.

Recently there has come to our notice the trying experience of a successful manager who attained more than average success in a western state and at different stations. However, he was induced by his wife's relatives to accept a place 1200 miles away and move his family, only to find the books of his new employer in a bad jumble. The audit he demanded proved to the directors' satisfaction that the company was worse than bankrupt, but he had given up his old job and moved his family across several states.

No elevator manager of experience who has average caution would undertake to conduct a business without having positive evidence of its solvency. The liabilities of the company will show up sooner or later, and if they are not disclosed before he takes charge he will receive blame for the losses when they are discovered.

The haughty directors of many companies know so little about the business yet give so little consideration to the advice or suggestion of the manager the wonder is more of them do not flounder on the rocks the first year. No business that amounts to anything can survive the direction of eight or ten managers. When an audit is taken all are forced to recognize the true condition of the company, then the meddling directors may

more readily give way to the advice and recommendations of the manager employed.

More caution, more foresight, more careful investigation and more intelligent direction and less meddling will result in a more profitable business and fewer failures.

The Markets' Reply to the Political Demagogues.

According to the radical agitators, who have been striving to wreck the nation, the welcome advances in the prices of all grains have been engineered by the Wall Street gamblers, the bankers and the railroad for political effect. They have wisely warned their discontented followers that all prices would drop precipitously as soon as the election was over, but joy to relate they have continued to advance because of short crop in Europe and Canada. The demagogues have been shown up right by the markets which are responding very willingly to the strong foreign demand.

Crops far below the average of wheat in Canada and of corn in the United States caught buyers abroad unawares and before they obtained confirmation of the reduced yields the market prices were greatly advanced by speculative buying.

Ever since midsummer the European importers have been persistent buyers of wheat, rye and oats, preventing the drop in prices that might have been expected after the speculators sold out.

The manner in which foreigners are taking hold after a 50 per cent advance in prices is surprising to Americans. In Europe, where never enough is produced, grain has an intrinsic value placing it in the minds of the French, Germans and English on a higher plane than money. In the United States and Canada where sellers are surrounded by oceans of wheat the grain is only a commodity to be gotten rid of at the earliest moment by exchanging it for the more valued cash. Thus we find, after a summer of strenuous endeavor by American farmers to fill up the buyers, that in November wheat is selling at the highest price on the crop.

Oats is an abundant crop in the United States this year; and after supplying Europe all it needs of this cereal there will be many oats left over. Exports of oats from the United States are officially reported to have been 3,346,000 bus. so far during the crop year from July 1 to Nov. 1; against 747,000 bus. for the corresponding weeks of 1923, from July 1 to Nov. 3.

Wheat exports have not been quadrupled as were those of oats, but make a good showing, having been about double those of last year, the figures standing at 95,323,000 bus. to Nov. 1, against 46,799,000 bus. for the weeks from July 1 to Nov. 3, 1923.

Rye is a minor crop in America, but the shortage abroad is drawing from us every available bushel, shipments having been 26,314,000 bus. since July 1, compared with 8,071,000 bus. from July 1 to Nov. 3, 1923.

Barley exports were 11,318,000 bus., against 6,927,000; while of corn, where we are short, they were but 2,407,000, against 3,496,000 bus.

This readjustment of the prices of the products of the farm to meet the enhanced prices of the factories' output has been long overdue. Due to the low prices the farms were becoming depopulated, 25 per cent of the

farms in Michigan being deserted, a condition that could not long endure. It needed the present upheaval in the markets to bring about the change, which may be permanent.

This readjustment cannot fail to be of great and lasting advantage to grain producers and handlers and to every industry allied with agriculture. The farmers' confidence in the veracity of the demagogues has been sadly shaken.

Cluttering Up Convention Programs.

It is a sad reflection upon the intelligence and foresight of association workers generally that too much extraneous matter is permitted to clutter the program of the average grain trade convention. If the officers were more alert to the every day problems of members no time would be given to the discussion or hearing of any subject which did not directly affect the business interests of members.

Dealers can not be expected to sit through long sessions of tedious discussions of subjects foreign to their business and this in a measure may explain the light attendance at many sessions. Some associations are invariably favored with a full attendance of all their members in town during their convention, while others could not get their members from the hotel lobby even though the Sultan of Turkey were to exhibit his entire harem. The trouble is some associations have worn out the patience of their members with the discussions of every subject under the sun excepting the grain business and the members have lost confidence in the organization and naturally yield to the stronger urge of the hotel lobby where they can meet friends and patrons from afar and discuss trade problems without interruption.

If the officers and leaders of association work would give more careful study to the trying business troubles of their members it would be a comparatively easy matter to prepare a program that would not only be interesting, but would be helpful to every grain merchant. Some association leaders seem to have an aversion for the grain dealers daily troubles. When the association managers gain a closer sympathy with the merchant and his business troubles irrelevant subjects will not be consuming the entire time of men who have left their business and traveled long distances hoping to get light and help on the real problems of the trade.

Grain dealers generally join trade associations with the fond hope of getting many helpful hints for improvement as well as co-operation in the attainment of better business conditions. The officers of any organization who permit the valuable time of the association and its members to be taken up by propagandists who are interested only in what they can get out of the dealers and have no intent of helping them in their work, surely are not helping their association to greater efficiency in the interest of the membership.

The grain trade has just as many problems today as ever and it has just as efficient machinery as ever for working improvements and reforms, but nothing will be accomplished unless some far-sighted leader points out the straight way to improvement and insists upon its being faithfully followed.

Cutting Commissions by Gifts to Be Punished.

Cutting commissions fixed by an exchange is always recognized as an admission that the rate of commission is too high and out of proportion to the value of the service rendered. Members of some exchanges have sought to influence business by presenting desks, watches, suits of clothes and hats to favored shippers until the commission ruling has become a joke. Any rule which establishes a rate of commission which makes it possible for commission merchants to give back part of it in influencing business casts reflection on the fairness of the commission provided for. Hence it is but natural that all organized exchanges insist that both the spirit and the letter of the commission rule be respected.

When business conditions are such that the rate can be reduced, then the exchanges can be depended upon to reduce it. Kansas City has long had a rule prohibiting members from presenting any article of value to shippers and this week has amended its rules giving the directors power to penalize members for violating the commission rule. Cutting commissions if extensively indulged in would soon drive the dependable commission merchants out of the field and make the business an inviting field for sharpers who would not hesitate to get pay for their services by means other than commissions.

Too Many Firms Sacrificed to the Credit System.

A very extravagant statement was made by Mr. Cusenbolder at the Greenville meeting of the Ohio Association recently to the effect that the business men of this nation annually lost 250 per cent more by bad accounts than our entire fire losses which totals five hundred millions. If that be true it is surely time that merchants in all lines were closing all charge accounts and insisting upon having cash upon delivery.

Grain merchants in many sections have taken on so many side lines that it gives them an easy opportunity to dissipate their entire working capital in easy credits to the irresponsible. Long ago the practice of selling feeds on credit became such a distressing burden to the feed retailer that many now refuse to sell feed-stuffs on credit to any one, and some add 10c a bag where credit is asked. Feed retailers at recent meetings have discussed at length the cost of credit, the cost of bags and the excessive cost of making deliveries until many are refusing to give either without extra pay. Many have lost so heavily as a result of extending service and credit to their farmer patrons that all are now striving to place their business on a cash basis.

The many advantages of keeping an indexed list of slow payers and dead beats emphasizes the need of every firm doing a credit business to keep a "Hall of Shame" for debtors who neglect or refuse to pay for goods obtained. The approaching new year affords the dealer who is now wasting his nights and Sundays sending out bills and statements to irresponsible customers to turn over a new leaf and insist on cash for all merchandise. Farmers who can not pay cash should be sent to the banker. He is in the business of lending money and knows how to make its repayment secure.

Every grain merchant throughout the land pays cash for grain upon delivery so is in a peculiarly advantageous position to demand cash for any merchandise he sells. When all insist upon receiving cash for their merchandise the bankruptcy losses due to slow accounts will be joyfully reduced.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

Crop—	Yield per Total production in thousands, acre.		Average (preliminary)	1918-1922 (lim).
	1924 (preliminary)	1923.		
Corn, bu. ...	2,477,538	3,046,387	2,899,428	23.5
Wheat, bu. ...	855,806	785,741	880,989	15.9
Oats, bu. ...	1,509,409	1,239,823	1,302,516	36.3
Barley, bu. ...	200,958	198,185	186,036	26.6
Rye, bu.	65,805	63,023	78,410	15.2
Buckwheat, bu. ...	15,520	13,920	14,643	19.5
Flaxseed, bu. ...	30,652	17,429	9,941	9.1
Rice, bu.	32,292	33,256	42,335	35.9
Hay, all, tons. ...	109,152	106,626	102,199	1.44
Grn. srms, bu. ...	118,531	105,619	109,179	21.7
Bns., dry, bu. ...	12,782	16,030	12,375	9.2
Cloversd., bu. ...	817	1,233	1,610	1.2
Brmcrn., tons. ...	76	73	46	346
Peanuts, lbs. ...	582,535	636,462	865,454	620

CORN.

	Yield per acre.		Total production in thou-		
	1924	10-yr.	1924	1923,	Average
	(prelim.)	av.,	(prelim-	1923,	1918-22,
	bus.	bus.	inary)	bus.	bus.
Pa.	36.0	42.3	53,244	61,640	69,794
N. C.	17.0	20.4	43,367	58,568	53,429
Ga.	12.2	14.4	50,203	49,215	64,153
Ohio	26.0	39.4	93,262	159,859	155,102
Ind.	27.0	36.3	124,281	192,616	177,513
Ill.	33.0	34.6	302,775	337,312	317,273
Wisc.	26.0	37.8	58,578	83,361	87,792
Minn.	28.0	34.9	126,336	154,692	138,669
Iowa	30.0	39.3	326,640	430,249	427,555
Mo.	26.5	27.4	179,114	196,860	173,702
S. D.	22.5	29.9	104,152	145,176	108,856
Neb.	24.0	27.1	197,856	272,052	190,586
Kan.	23.0	18.4	137,241	122,149	87,001
Ky.	25.0	27.7	74,000	87,866	98,158
Tenn.	21.5	25.3	68,134	73,941	83,241
Ala.	13.0	15.1	44,317	48,988	56,568
Tex.	16.0	20.3	79,232	96,440	125,928
Okla.	20.5	17.8	66,912	37,536	59,880
U. S.	23.5	27.6	2,477,538	3,046,387	2,899,423

Weight per Measured Bushel.—WHEAT: 58.9 pounds, against 57.4 last year and 57.6, the ten-year average. OATS: 33.4 pounds, against 32.1 last year and 31.9, the ten-year average. BARLEY: 47.0 pounds, against 45.3 last year and 45.9, the ten-year average.

Corn.—Stocks of old corn on farms Nov. 1 estimated at 101,934,000 bus. (3.3 per cent of 1923 crop), compared with 83,856,000 bus. a year ago, and 157,330,000 bus. average of the preceding five years.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. Y. C. 253917 started leaking corn at the doorway while being switched at Schneider, Ind., on Nov. 5. About 30 bushels ran out after the car had stopped. Most of it was put back in the car.—C. C. Brown, Brown Grain Co., Lowell, Ind.

R. I. 156832 was leaking grain out of the grain door, while being switched in the Texas & Pacific yards at Fort Worth, Tex., on Oct. 11.—C. E. Kerry.

Soo Line 101484 passed thru Sawyer, N. D., on Oct. 3 leaking wheat near side door.—Chas. Sweet, Minnesota Elevator Co.

Soo Line 102422 passed thru Sawyer, N. D., leaking rye out of the end door.—Chas. Sweet, Minnesota Elevator Co.

C. B. & Q. 104991 passed thru Arcadia, Neb., on Sept. 26th, badly leaking wheat at the door post on the south side of the car.—R. R. Clark.

A. T. & S. F. 47418 passed thru Frizell, Kan., on Sept. 22, on an eastbound Santa Fe train, leaking wheat badly at south door.—Hill & Chears.

G. C. L. 1373 passed thru Nevada, Ia., on Sept. 12, leaking mixed cracked corn, wheat, oats and barley from under the south door.—Frazier & Son.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Book on Poultry Feed Manufacture?

Grain Dealers Journal: Where can we obtain a book on the subject of scientifically prepared feeds, particularly poultry feeds, together with information as to necessary machinery for a small plant and process of manufacturing?—John Cronan & Co., Rose Creek, Minn.

What Station Radiocasts the Market Prices?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are installing a radio set in our office here for market purposes and would like to know from what station we can get the opening, 10:30; 11:30 and closing quotations.

We would like to locate a station that we can get these from at the times stated. Also please state meterage of this station.—W. A. Linkhart, Sabina, O.

Ans.: Market quotations and market news are sent out over the broadcasting station, WGN, located on the Drake Hotel, formerly WDAP, the Chicago Board of Trade station, direct from the wheat pit every half hour during the trading hours of the Chicago Board of Trade. But the closing quotations and market news are now sent out at 1:25 p. m., and the final summary at 5 p. m. Tune in at 370 meters wave length.

Liability for Tramp Iron in Feed?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are very much interested in the article on page 52 of the July 10 number of the Journal, dealing with the separation of iron from feed.

In the last column of the article is a statement that court decisions have been rendered holding the feed dealer liable for the death and loss of live stock caused by metal in feed.

We would like very much to get one or two specific court decisions dealing with this particular subject, as the argument is an excellent one to use when talking "separation." However, it would have more weight in our work if we were able to quote specific court cases.

We use every means possible to get magnetic separation of metal installed. Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

Ans.: A piece of iron in a loaf of bread gave Sadie Tonsman judgment against the baker in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts Mar. 1, 1923, reported in the Grain Dealers Journal Apr. 10, 1923, page 439, and in the Northeastern Reporter, Vol. 142, page 756. It is not shown that the baker made claim against the manufacturer of the flour. To recover he would have to show that the metal was in the sacks when the flour was received from the mill by his bakery; and if he succeeded in proving this he would have the difficulty of proving that no negligence on his part was involved in permitting the known metal to get into the bread.

It is just this point that prevents feeders from collecting heavy damages from the manufacturers and sellers of feed, that is, the burden of proof. The liability is there.

As stated on page 741 of the Journal Dec. 10, 1923, a feeder was allowed a counterclaim for damages against the seller of feed was injurious, reported in 218 Pac. Rep. 274, as Pacific Feed Co. v. Kennel, California District Court of Appeal. In this case four cows died from the feed. The dairyman could not see that the feed was unfit, but investigation proved that it was in bad condition when shipped to him. The case would be the same if a feeder unwittingly fed tramp iron in feed to his animals, and later discovered that the sacks as shipped to him contained bits of metal, by an examination of the unopened sacks.

In Pease & Dwyer Co. v. Somers Planting Co., 92 South. 673 a wholesale dealer in stock

feedstuffs was held not liable to a subpurchaser for the death of the latter's mules from eating rotten and poisonous alfalfa hay.

An instance where an Indiana farmer fed a prepared feed with fatal results to his hogs was reported in the Journal Mar. 10, 1924, page 317, the feed containing sharp pieces of iron. It is not shown that the farmer made claim against anyone.

Southern Michigan Grain and Seed Dealers Confer.

Over 80 grain and seed dealers and elevator and mill men from southern Michigan territory gathered at Post Tavern, Battle Creek, Mich., on the eve of Oct. 23, for social purposes and informal talks on trade matters.

A regular dinner was served in the dining hall of the Tavern at 8 p. m., following which H. R. White, of Scotts, pres. of the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, called for attention. B. J. Onen was introduced as toastmaster. He announced a varied program of entertainment to suit the tastes of each.

The toastmaster called on various guests present for talks regarding trade matters and a number were given. T. J. Hubbard, Lansing, sec'y of the Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, discussed the service rendered by that organization to its members.

Thanks were expressed to the Battle Creek grain dealers for their invaluable help in organizing the meeting.

Directors of Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Consider the Merger.

E. F. Rosenbaum of Chicago, J. W. Coverdale, M. R. Myers, S. W. Wilder and A. L. Middleton explained to the directors and officers of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Fort Dodge, Oct. 23, the advantages of the Grain Marketing Co., and answered numerous questions, after which the directors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we are not in favor of any terminal marketing proposition of any kind unless all of the stock of the company is held and owned by farmers' elevator companies and not by individuals; neither do we favor the entering of any farmers' elevator company into grain marketing ventures until a sufficient number of such companies have joined with them and have agreed to affiliate with the organization so as to insure complete control by farmers' elevator companies; or until a sufficient amount of capital stock has been subscribed by such companies to properly finance the organization.

We do not endorse the "Chicago Grain Merger" and cannot do so until its plan of organization has been changed so as to meet the above requirements.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Carrying a cargo of 145,000 bus. of wheat, the steamer "Glenlyon," of the Great Lakes Transportation Co., went aground on Menagerie Island, south of Isle Royal, in Siskowit Bay, Lake Superior, on Nov. 1, while enroute from Port Arthur to Port Colborne. The steamer has been practically given up as a total loss. The S. S. "Glenconna" picked up most of the crew, 2 of which had put out in an open lifeboat and were rescued by a westward crew.

International Grain and Hay Show.

Without question the International Grain and Hay Show of 1924, which in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, opens Nov. 29 at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and continues to Dec. 6, will exceed all previous shows.

Already the list of entries shows that practically all the states of the Union, as well as several Canadian provinces, will have their choicest seeds and grain on view.

Educational exhibits from leading agricultural colleges and state universities will show what the states are doing to help crops.

Interest will center as usual in the distribution of the \$10,000.00 premium list given yearly by the Chicago Board of Trade.

There is also keen competition for the silver trophy cups given by the Chicago Board of Trade to the grower of the best wheat, corn or oats.

President Coolidge has signified his intention to visit the International Live Stock Exposition. This is the first visit of the Chief Executive to the show since it was organized.

Miami Valley Dealers Will Meet.

Our 26th Annual Fall Meeting, two sessions, will be held at Hotel Favorite, Piqua, on Friday, Nov. 14. The first session is at 2 o'clock to which all are invited to participate in the following program.

Report of the secretary—E. T. Custenborder, Sidney.

The Social and Economic Value of Local Organizations—E. S. Sheets, Botkins.

The Problem of Profitably Handling the 1924 Corn Crop—C. L. Berryhill, Fletcher.

Appointment Nomination Committee.

General Discussion of Local Questions—E. D. Fristoe, Piqua.

Dinner at 6 o'clock, \$1.00 each per plate. Geo. E. Stephenson, Toastmaster.

President Rice, Secretary McCord, C. O. Garver and other prominent leaders will meet with us. We will expect them to create a little needed enthusiasm and interest in our local organization, as well as to remind us of our duty and responsibility to the State Organization.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Nov. 10-11. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n mid-winter meeting at Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 18. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n fall meeting at Columbus, O.

Nov. 18-20. Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain & Live Stock State Ass'n at Omaha, Neb.

Nov. 19-20. National Industrial Traffic League, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 5-6. American Corn Millers Federation, at Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-11. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of South Dakota, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

THE GRAIN DEALER'S CREED

TO start the day with a merry heart; to seek the spirit of repose and patience; to refuse to stoop to what is trivial and false; to be wholly sincere; to be a lover of truth, simplicity, and honesty; to seek happiness for others and contentment for myself.

THIS SHALL BE MY CREED

Put and Call Tax Unconstitutional?

The test case on the validity of the federal tax prohibiting trading in puts and calls on grain exchanges has made progress, the district court of the Western District of Missouri on July 30, 1924, having given the following decision:

This is an action at law against the collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Missouri to recover the sum of \$200 in taxes heretofore paid under protest. The tax was exacted upon a written contract executed by the plaintiff Oct. 23, 1923. By the terms of said contract, in consideration of \$1, plaintiff granted a privilege or option for a contract for the sale of grain in the form commonly known as an "indemnity." He was a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, but a citizen and resident of Emporia, in the state of Kansas. The tax was paid by affixing to the written instrument internal revenue stamps issued by and bought of the United States for that purpose. Plaintiff had purchased said stamps, for which he paid in cash \$200. He preserved all his rights by informing the collector of the purpose for which said purchase was being made, challenging the constitutionality of the law under which said requirement was made, and making the payment under protest.

The statute, under the provisions of which the tax was imposed, is section 3 of an Act of August 24, 1921 (42 Statutes at Large, 187), and is known as "the Future Trading Act." It is entitled:

"An act taxing contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery, and options for such contracts, and providing for the regulation of Boards of Trade, and for other purposes."

Section 3 is as follows:

"That in addition to the taxes now imposed by law there is hereby levied a tax amounting to 20 cents per bushel on each bushel involved therein, whether the actual commodity is intended to be delivered or only nominally referred to, upon each and every privilege or option for a contract either of purchase or sale of grain, intending hereby to tax only the transactions known to the trade as 'privileges,' 'bids,' 'offers,' 'puts and calls,' 'indemnities,' or 'ups and downs.'"

Section 4 of said act has heretofore been held unconstitutional. *Hill v. Wallace*, 259 U. S. 44, 42 Sup. Ct. 453, 66 L. Ed. 822. Section 11 of said act, however, provides:

"That if any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

Moreover, it was specifically held in the *Wallace Case*, supra, that said section 3, with other provisions of the act, was not affected by the conclusion reached in that case. In fact the court said, after quoting section 3 and in reference thereto:

"This is the imposition of an excise tax upon certain transactions of a unilateral character in grain markets which approximate gambling or offer full opportunity for it and does not seem to be associated with section 4. Such a tax, without more, would seem to be within the congressional power."

Plaintiff challenges the constitutionality of said section 3 upon the grounds that it is violative of section 8, article 1, of the national Constitution and also violative of the Tenth Amendment to that instrument. Pertinent provisions of section 8, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, provide that:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes * * * and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all * * * excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution is a reservation of all power to the states not specifically delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Memorandum Opinion.

1. The power of Congress to levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises is beyond question and need not be discussed here. The judiciary can place no restraint upon this power, even though the taxes imposed may be onerous, burdensome, and prohibitive. *Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries Co.*, 251 U. S. 146, loc. cit. 156, 40 Sup. Ct. 106, 64 L. Ed. 194; *Alaska Fish Co. v. Smith*, 255 U. S. 44, loc. cit. 48, 41 Sup. Ct. 219, 65 L. Ed. 489; *Rast v. Van Deman & Lewis*, 240 U. S. 342, loc. cit. 366, 36 Sup. Ct. 370, 60 L. Ed. 679, L. R. A. 1917A, 421, Ann. Cas. 1917B, 455; *McCray v. United States*, 195 U. S. 27, loc. cit. 54, 24 Sup. Ct. 769, 49 L. Ed. 78, 1 Ann. Cas. 561.

2. It is urged by able counsel for the plaintiff that the tax in the instant case is a penalty, and not a tax. This contention cannot be sustained, as the penalties referred to by counsel attach to that legislation where the Congress has mistakenly endeavored to regulate business clearly within state control and to enforce such regulations by the imposition of a tax. Such was the situation in the *Child Labor Tax*

Case, 259 U. S. 20, 42 Sup. Ct. 449, 66 L. Ed. 817; also *Hill v. Wallace*, supra. In the latter case, section 4 of the act under observation sought to impose a tax, but such tax was so interwoven with regulations as to give it the aspect of a penalty for failure to observe such regulations, rather than a tax.

In the instant case, section 3 provides for the imposition of a tax, without regard to regulations, and such tax meets the requirement of uniformity. It is in compliance with and not violative of the Constitution, and its enactment is the exercise of a power clearly conferred upon the Congress by the Constitution.

The imposition of the tax was a valid levy, and recovery cannot be had.—300 Fed. Rep. 996.

This suit by H. P. Trusler against the collector of internal revenue has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the principle on which this tax rests is sustained by the court of last resort it will become possible for the federal government to invade the entire field of state legislation against criminal acts by levying a tax on the commission of crime.

Hiram N. Sager Dies.

The sudden and unexpected death of Hiram N. Sager, former pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade and long held in the highest esteem by members of the grain trade, came as a distinct shock to his family and friends in the trade. On Oct. 27 he went to the Presbyterian hospital to learn the cause of sharp pains in the lower part of his chest and have the condition corrected if possible. Otherwise he was in apparent good health and talked and chatted with his family, office force and friends as his normal self.

On Oct. 29, while still in the hospital and under observation by medical men who had not fully diagnosed his case, he was seized with a violent attack of angina pectoris. He rang for the nurse when he felt it coming on. Doctors were called, but were unable to give relief. In 20 minutes he was dead.

Mr. Sager was born June 20, 1859, at Seacombe, on the Mersey River, 1 mile from Liverpool, Eng. His father, Richard G. Sager, was a Liverpool importer, importing large amounts of cotton from America. When Hiram N. was about 8 years old, his father gave up the importing business and his country, and moved with his family to a farm in Will County, near Lockport, Ill., where Hiram N. continued his education in the public schools.

Completing high school Mr. Sager finished his training at the University of Wisconsin. Graduation was followed by active work on the Sager Farms in Will County and association with the Lockport branch of Norton & Co. milling and elevator interests. The Norton brothers were Mr. Sager's uncles and Mr. Sager early took active managerial parts in the concern's Lockport interests.

In 1884 he was sent to Chicago, where he took up his permanent residence, and became identified with the Chicago office of Norton & Co. Four years later he married Julia M. Cook and the union proved a happy one.

In 1897 Mr. Sager was made a director and treas. of Norton & Co. and took over the management of the Chicago office, in which capacity he acted until 1902, when, upon the death of J. H. Dole, he resigned to accept a position as treas. and manager of J. H. Dole & Co., one of the first Chicago grain concerns. One of his qualifications in this later position was an intimate knowledge of the export business and a wide acquaintanceship abroad.

The same year he was elected to fill out an unexpired directorship in the Chicago Board of Trade, serving so well that he was successively re-elected and continued in that office until 1907, when he was made pres. of the Board and acted in that capacity for 2 successive terms. He also served the trade efficiently on many important committees.

The Council of North American Grain Exchanges selected him as pres. in 1911, which duty he admirably discharged. In the capacity of sec'y and manager of J. H. Dole & Co. he

continued until his death Oct. 29, at the age of 65.

The Board of Trade closed at 1 p. m. Friday, Oct. 31, out of respect to his memory.

A special com'te of former presidents and officials of the Board attended the simple funeral services and extended their regrets to the bereaved family. He leaves his wife, 3 daughters and a host of friends to mourn the loss of an accomplished man and a man worthy of his accomplishments.

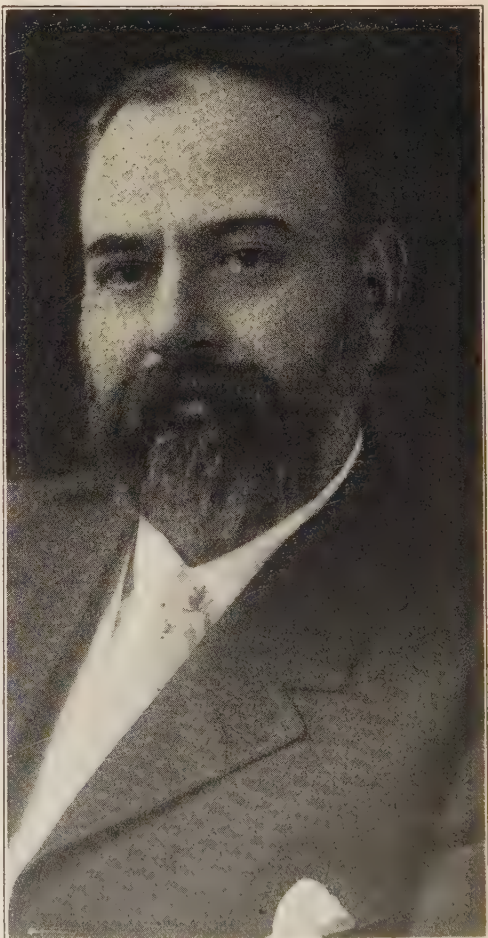
Farm Legislation Board Appointed.

President Coolidge has appointed an agricultural conference com'te of 8 members to study the need of farm legislation and report back to the present Congress when it convenes in December.

The com'te includes 1 man from Chicago, 5 from the west and middle west, 1 from the east and 1 from the south. They are: Robert D. Carey, Careyhurst, Wyo., former governor of that state; O. E. Bradfute, pres. American Farm Buro Federation, Chicago; Charles S. Barrett, chairman Nat'l Board of Farm Organizations, Union City, Pa.; Louis J. Taber, master of the Nat'l Grange, Columbus, O.; Ralph P. Merritt, pres. Sun Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, Cal.; R. W. Thatcher, director of the New York experiment stations, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Coffey, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred H. Bixby, pres. American Nat'l Live Stock Ass'n, Long Beach, Cal.

Pres. Coolidge hopes to obtain such farm legislation as will prevent a recurrence of depressed agricultural conditions.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Minister of Agriculture Queuille would reduce the taxes of French farmers who sow a certain percentage of their land to wheat.



Hiram N. Sager, Chicago, Ill.,
Deceased.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Overbids to Distract Competition.

Grain Dealers Journal: Your editorial in the Oct. 25th number headed, "Raising Your Own Bid," is very fine, but what is the elevator operator to do when competition looks for the best bid and then raises that bid three to five cents and not handle any of the lower grades? This is a puzzling problem. I believe the elevator should have five cents for handling the wheat and it can be handled for this if one is careful.—Wm. Orr, Beaver, Okla.

Farmers Following the Fakers.

Grain Dealers Journal: As you are no doubt aware a big change has occurred in the handling of co-operative elevators. The directors of late seem to be giving entirely too much attention to the appeals of the fake medicine men who are traveling about the country. These traveling agitators do not know anything about the grain business, but they are able to make the directors believe they know all about it and more. Many of the farmers' elevators have so many directing heads they are going backwards. The manager of a co-operative elevator who has any convictions of his own as to how the business should be run needs to carry a six shooter at all times and be prepared to use it.—Jumping Gee Whillikens.

And Then the Price of Wheat Advanced.

Grain Dealers Journal: For several months past there has been widespread propaganda fostered by Senators LaFollette, Shipstead, Brookhart, et al., to the effect that the recent advance in grain prices was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Republican party to get back into power through an appeal to the farmer vote. This insidious propaganda has been circulated throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and other agrarian states, along with the free advice to the farmer to sell his grains before election in order to take advantage of this condition, as it was predicted by these "wiseacres" that there would be an immediate slump in prices after the election was out of the way. It is obvious from the terrific marketing of grain which has taken place that a great many farmers were influenced by this talk, some of them doubtless believing that it was true and others fearing that there might be a grain of truth in it. As a consequence, marketings of wheat in particular have been tremendously in excess of a year ago and were so burdensome that they broke the market price 15 cents per bushel in spite of an enormous foreign and domestic absorption.

We wonder how Mr. LaFollette and his satellites will explain themselves to the farmer in view of the response made by today's market to the election of Mr. Coolidge. Instead of the frantic scramble to get out of wheat, which would have resulted if Mr. LaFollette's contention were correct, wheat advanced 4 cents per bushel in Chicago, and the astonishing point is that the Canadian market, which certainly is not susceptible to political manipulation on the part of our Republican administration, shows an advance of 8 cents per bushel in the nearby cash delivery, which would appear to indicate quite clearly that the upturn is not a demonstration for effect. As a matter of fact, the stimulus for the advance came

primarily from a revival in cash buying on the part of Europe, both for Manitoba wheats, United States Springs and United States winters, and it was noticeable that rye advanced 9 cents per bushel from the closing point of Monday, with a renewal of heavy buying on the part of Germany both in the cash article and the futures.

If LaFollette, Magnus Johnson and "Wild Man" Brookhart were not sufficiently disgruntled already by the results of the voting which took place yesterday, we wonder whether they would be able to feel any additional shame as the result of their advice to the farmer. We doubt it. We think it is a quality which they do not possess. We are interested to see whether they will be called to a further accounting if prices should now advance 25 cents per bushel from the present level, which seems to be a possibility. Our advice to the farmer is to ponder carefully on the words of "wisdom" which fell from the lips of these self-appointed guardians of his, and to be governed in the future accordingly.—Cross Roy Eberhart & Harris, by Siebel C. Harris, Chicago.

Did Not Handle Pooled Wheat Until 1922.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have read with considerable interest the address of Prof. James E. Boyle which appeared on pages 404, 405 and 406 of the Journal for Sept. 25th. I wish to say that the portion of his address telling of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool does not apply to the Southwest Wheat Growers Associated because we did not start to handle wheat until 1922 while his figures are for 1919 and 1920. In a recent letter replying to one from myself calling attention to the fact that we had not handled wheat prior to 1922, he wrote that his remarks did not apply to wheat pooling in Oklahoma.—Cecil Munn, Sales Mgr., Southwest Wheat Growers Associated, Enid, Okla.

Influence of Natural Factors Shown by Market Charts.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am in receipt of the Booklet of Charts you issued showing daily price fluctuations from 1900 to 1911. We are more than glad to receive this compilation and hope you will see fit, sometime in the near future, to print a booklet giving the same information for 1911 up to date. Such information, if used properly in college class room work, serves as a good basis for demonstrating to students that certain natural factors and general economic conditions influence the market much more of the time, than do any artificial influences. Supplied with such information, farmers will be very much less susceptible to groundless agitation.—Very truly yours, R. M. Green, Professor, Agric. Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Fall Meeting Ohio Ass'n.

The Fall meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n will be held Tuesday, Nov. 18, at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, corner of Spring and High Streets.

The meeting will be called to order by President S. L. Rice at 11:00 A. M. and adjourn promptly at 12 noon for a good fellowship luncheon in the Ball Room—75c.

Dr. D. F. Rittenhouse of Columbus, who has only recently met and interviewed most of the notables in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and also sat in conferences with delegates to the League of Nations at The Hague, will address the dealers.

The famous colored quartette from Ohio State Penitentiary will furnish the music for this dinner. Send in your reservations early.

Grain Buyer Not Liable Under Indefinite Chattel Mortgage.

The Occident Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., was granted a reversal by the Supreme Court of North Dakota on July 21, 1924, of the judgement by the district court of Ward county in the suit brot by Martin Teigen, holder of a chattel mortgage covering 115 bus. of wheat bought by the elevator company from one Shong, a cropper.

This mortgage, in addition to mortgaging certain farm machinery, horses, mules, and cows, also mortgaged "all that certain personal property free from all incumbrance described as follows, to wit: All crops of every name, nature, and description, which have been or may be hereafter sown, grown, cultivated, and harvested during the year A. D. —, and for each and every succeeding year until said debt is fully paid, undivided one-half of crop raised on the S. ½ of S.W. ¼ of Sec. 13," etc. In 1918 the cropper raised certain spring wheat and crops on this land. In November, 1918, he hauled two loads of wheat to defendant's elevator, for which he received payment from defendant. The cropper's indebtedness to defendant was not satisfied. Plaintiff instituted this action in conversion against defendant on account of its special interest in the grain, by virtue of said chattel mortgage.

On appeal the elevator company alleged the mortgage was void for uncertainty.

The court said: The rule generally recognized is that a description of property in a chattel mortgage is generally considered sufficient if it enables a third person, aided only and directed by such inquiries as the instrument itself suggests, to identify the property. But in determining the sufficiency of description of mortgaged personal property, the character of the property must be considered. A description sufficient as to ordinary personal property may be insufficient as to growing crops or crops to be grown. See *First State Bank v. Kellogg Commission Co.*, 41 N. D. 269, 276, 170 N. W. 635. In that case a chattel mortgage covered "all crops which have been or may be hereafter sown, etc., upon land, in section 25, township 134, range 91." The description was held to be too indefinite. This court said that the description of the land, crops upon which are mortgaged, should be sufficiently definite, in order to be noticeable to purchasers of such crops for value, so that one examining the record could, with reasonable certainty, identify and know where the crop really is which is mortgaged.

In the case of *Hagen v. Dwyer*, 36 N. D. 346, 162 N. W. 699 (an action between mortgagor and mortgagee), one chattel mortgage covered, "25 acres of wheat south of the north 100 acres of section 23." With reference to this description, this court said:

"It is impossible to locate with definite certainty any particular 25 acres of wheat, intended to be covered by the mortgage, grown upon land, south of the north 100 acres of section 23." The description is not even confined to the half section nor to the quarter section, and it is difficult to see how a roving description of this character can possibly be made certain of its application, in the light of any extrinsic evidence that might be adduced in the case at bar. It does not point to any measure according to which it can be made definitely applicable."

Generally speaking, a realty mortgage, through the act of recording, fastens itself upon particular land, regardless of fee title or ownership therein. A personality mortgage, on the contrary, through the act of filing, can fasten itself only to a person, and through that person upon his property, since there is no recording system of preserving or perpetuating titles in personality.

Altho descriptions in a chattel mortgage do not identify themselves, yet they must furnish the means of identification. A description, to be sufficient, must point out the means whereby the precise thing mortgaged may be identified, with certainty. The record of the chattel mortgage is not constructive notice of more than it contains.

A mortgage of crops without stating time or location, a mortgage of crops raised or to be raised without stating the year, are roving and uncertain descriptions. In general, omnibus or roving descriptions in chattel mortgages are too indefinite, general and uncertain to furnish, thru constructive notice thereof, means of identification. They furnish neither guide nor protection to either purchaser or seller, concerning specific chattels. Tested by these principles, we deem the description involved too indefinite, general and uncertain to furnish the means of identifying the crop of 1918, thru the constructive notice afforded by the record.

The words following the printed description, "and for each and every succeeding year until

said debt is paid," do not compel, in our opinion, a recognition, or furnish a means of identification by the person affected only with constructive notice that the crop in 1918 was in any event mortgaged. To so hold would require that the party, so affected with constructive notice, first make certain and definite that which is uncertain and indefinite, namely, the year or coverage for crops grown and the year of coverage for crops to be grown, both of which are indefinite and uncertain. In fact, if the year 1917 be inserted, the language used will not be harmonious, because the time for the future raising of crops in 1917 had already passed; likewise, if the year 1918 be inserted, a like lack of harmony will exist, because a crop of 1918 could not have been already raised in 1917. Accordingly, whether the succeeding year mentioned in the term commenced with 1918, 1919 or some other year is a matter indefinite and uncertain, unless some arbitrary or absolute reconstruction be made of the entire language used.

In our opinion the party holding the position of a person affected only with constructive notice is not bound, at his peril, to reconstruct, reform, and harmonize a description that is indefinite, general and not harmonious. The burden should not be imposed upon him to be either a mind reader or a correct interpreter, with respect to the actual mental intentions of the parties. The description on its face should point out the means by which definiteness and identification may be assured and secured.

The judgment of the trial court should be reversed, and the action dismissed. It is so ordered.—200 N. W. Rep. 38.

Election Over and Grain Markets Strong.

Well, the election is over and those who thought the wheat market was a political affair were much surprised to see the advance. This wheat market long ago passed beyond any political control. We have politicians who think they can control the law of supply and demand. They have found out if you supply the voter with a ballot he will demand common sense.—C. A. King & Co.

Barley Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Ft. Worth, cars	42	52	24	7
New Orleans, cars	3			
Baltimore, bus. 1,461,400	161,554	1,345,404	141,402	
Cincinnati, bus. 7,000	13,000			
Chicago, bus. 2,070,000	1,255,000	646,000	321,000	
Duluth, bus. 3,772,390	749,592	4,180,666	719,475	
*Ft. William, bus. 7,141,061		4,988,166		
Kansas City, bus. 42,000	232,500	13,000	71,500	
Milwaukee, bus. 1,840,400	1,186,580	700,358	341,180	
Minneapolis, bus. 4,155,310	1,879,300	3,387,110	1,542,270	
Montreal, bus. 1,220,995	1,194,263		769,858	
New York, bus. 5,809,900		4,256,000		
Omaha, bus. 155,200	243,200	92,800	152,000	
Philadelphia, bus. 128,518	3,141	149,231		
St. Joseph, bus. 12,250	29,750	5,250		
St. Louis, bus. 244,800	220,800	32,740	49,430	
Superior, bus. 3,506,019	561,672	4,121,393	780,138	
Toledo, bus. 2,400	7,200			
Wichita, bus. 18,000	44,000	14,400	40,000	

*Four weeks ending Oct. 31.

Corn Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Ft. Worth, cars	117	167	11	40
Baltimore, bus. 76,294	16,322	24,915		
Cincinnati, bus. 508,200	264,000	253,400	86,400	
Chicago, bus. 9,276,000	7,293,000	5,195,000	3,101,000	
Duluth, bus. 121,093	4,156	60,000		
Indianapolis, bus. 1,459,000	923,000	1,071,000	616,000	
Kansas City, bus. 427,500	715,000	313,750	625,000	
Milwaukee, bus. 742,960	514,720	1,111,292	410,729	
Minneapolis, bus. 435,810	486,520	277,930	224,400	
Montreal, bus. 28,730	182,127	1,631	954	
New Orleans, bus. *66		110,291		
St. Joseph, bus. 955,600				
Omaha, bus. 971,600	1,290,800	1,069,600	967,400	
Philadelphia, bus. 95,891	20,339	21,147		
St. Joseph, bus. 579,000	567,000	391,500	268,500	
St. Louis, bus. 2,397,225	1,997,527	1,491,900	1,110,410	
Superior, bus. 116,421	6,627	60,000		
Toledo, bus. 328,750	138,750	13,655	23,245	
Wichita, bus. 51,600	123,600	120,000	120,000	

*Cars.

Heavy Agricultural Exports.

Agricultural exports from the United States were greater during September than in any month since September, 1921, says the U. S. Dept. of Agri. The index number of volume of all agricultural exports in September was 158, compared with 100, which is used as the average for the period July, 1909, to June, 1914.

The index number in July was 67, which represented the smallest volume of exports in 10 years, and in August the index was 92. The rapid increase since July is due to the beginning of shipments from the new crops of wheat and cotton, and is to a very large extent seasonal, although this year the seasonal increase is greater than usual because the exportable surplus of both cotton and wheat is larger than last year.

Wheat exports in September were 32,652,000 bus., compared with 15,408,000 bus. in September last year. Exports of wheat flour, in terms of grain, were 7,000,000 bus., compared with 14,400,000 bus. in September, 1923. Rye exports were 11,560,000 bus., compared with 2,560,000 bus. the same month last year. The increased exports of bread grains appears even more important, when it is considered that the export price of wheat in September was \$1.36, as compared with \$1.12 a year ago, and the export price of rye \$1.23, compared with 95c last year.

Sabina, O., Nov. 8.—Very little wheat is in the farmers' hands at present. The 1924 crop was almost a failure and most of the seed for this fall's planting came from nearby counties. All the old crop corn was cleaned up 30 days ago. Hardly enough corn was raised this year for local use and what little is coming into the market is not in shape to shell. Corn is changing hands among farmers and feeders at \$1 per bu.—W. A. Linkhart.

Wheat Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Ft. Worth, cars	1,002	328	850	286
Baltimore, bus. 1,499,138	2,010,484	1,765,011	1,793,317	
Cincinnati, bus. 555,800	684,000	348,000	390,000	
Chicago, bus. 8,102,000	2,774,000	10,931,000	1,748,000	
Duluth, bus. 33,136,153	5,063,184	29,538,996	3,280,205	
*Ft. William, bus. 39,236,784		29,325,829		
Galveston, bus. 6,686,200		92,000	5,878,200	
Indianapolis, bus. 381,000	591,000	184,000	367,000	
Kansas City, bus. 10,671,750	6,355,800	7,641,000	3,106,350	
Milwaukee, bus. 1,657,600	267,400	1,668,909	209,179	
Minneapolis, bus. 18,382,550	14,741,830	9,923,340	4,885,420	
Montreal, bus. 29,198,965	16,378,248	25,329,418	12,357,845	
New Orleans, bus. 13,796		5,163,357		
New York, bus. 10,554,600		8,891,000		
Omaha, bus. 5,896,800	2,934,400	5,588,800	2,301,600	
Philadelphia, bus. 3,792,415	2,877,896	2,577,902	2,040,288	
St. Joseph, bus. 1,743,000	1,190,000	778,400	422,800	
St. Louis, bus. 5,362,646	3,141,130	4,673,480	2,455,520	
Superior, bus. 13,722,932	2,800,921	11,429,991	1,487,541	
Toledo, bus. 1,599,300	1,363,050	696,415	801,035	
Wichita, bus. 2,893,200	1,126,800	1,533,600	561,400	

*Four weeks ending Oct. 31.

†Cars.

Oats Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Ft. Worth, cars	166	216	94	40
Baltimore, bus. 242,166	77,911	222,865	1,844	
Cincinnati, bus. 406,000	52,400	186,000	294,000	
Chicago, bus. 11,904,000	7,660,000	4,954,000	4,990,000	
Duluth, bus. 2,964,585	443,398	2,978,696	266,083	
*Ft. William, bus. 4,565,840		1,520,929		
Indianapolis, bus. 842,000	1,210,000	820,000	970,000	
Kansas City, bus. 936,700	1,866,600	304,500	756,000	
Milwaukee, bus. 3,300,000	5,073,800	1,416,872	2,894,000	
Minneapolis, bus. 11,470,170	4,331,320	3,248,160	3,194,330	
Montreal, bus. 2,770,622	1,379,740	2,071,897	364,813	
New Orleans, bus. 470		23,227		
New York, bus. 2,023,000		2,501,000		
Omaha, bus. 1,768,000	2,708,000	1,728,000	2,440,000	
Philadelphia, bus. 208,355	201,877	179,519		
St. Joseph, bus. 224,000	336,000	52,000	116,000	
St. Louis, bus. 2,946,000	3,580,000	2,437,420	2,748,460	
Superior, bus. 1,693,740	233,871		184,486	
Toledo, bus. 324,800	296,250	335,235	169,185	
Wichita, bus. 11,000	58,500	50,000	50,000	

*Four weeks ending Oct. 31.

†Cars.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ashland, Kan., Nov. 6.—Approximately 30% of the wheat is still in the farmers' hands.—Larabee Flour Mills.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Oklahoma corn is coming into this market. Two cars just arrived, graded No. 2 white and yellow.

Winnipeg, Man.—During the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 20 Canada loaded 44,764 cars of grain. On Oct. 2 alone Canadian farmers sold 2,411,104 bus.

Hutsonville, Ill., Oct. 20.—The movement of grain in this vicinity became very slack after threshing had been completed.—Hurst Bros. & McNutt.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 30.—A car of new No. 4 yellow corn with 18% moisture has arrived in this market and has been sold for \$1.02, Chicago basis.

Savonburg, Kan., Oct. 29.—New corn will be coming in about Nov. 3. Kaffir is being threshed.—E. A. Swanson, mgr. Savonburg Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n.

Raton, N. M., Oct. 27.—We are shipping several carloads of wheat, oats and hay per month. Pinto beans will begin coming in soon.—C. R. Adamson, Adamson Mercantile Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 30.—Two cars of new corn, one from Kingsbury, Ill., grading No. 3 white, 16.8% moisture, and the other from Vincennes, Ind., grading No. 4 white, 17.8% moisture, have been received in this market.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28.—Two cars of new Illinois corn arrived here today. One inspected sample graded white with 24% moisture and sold at 85c. The other graded No. 5 mixed and was applied on sales for shipment this year.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 29.—The first car of new corn arrived today, consigned to the Jostes-Lusk Grain Co. It graded No. 6 mixed corn, testing 21% moisture and 3% damage, selling at 90c, local weights. The car came from Farmersville, Ill., and was loaded out for the market Oct. 27.—Jostes-Lusk Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 6.—The movement of wheat to country elevators has been light recently. The drop in price, coupled with the fact that farmers have been busy with other work, is responsible. Corn shucking has started but little corn has actually moved. It is of good quality. Harvesting and threshing of kafir, milo maize, and other grain sorghums is under way. These crops are the best in years in point of quality. Most of the grain matured well ahead of frosts and there has been little rain to stain the kernels. The result is a degree of brightness seldom seen in the sorghums.—Cal.

Rye Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Ft. Worth, cars	5	2	1	
New Orleans, cars	20			
Baltimore, bus. 1,590,963	62,024	547,925	47,143	
Cincinnati, bus. 23,800	38,400	18,200	20,400	
Chicago, bus. 1,135,000	127,000	1,415,000	89,000	
Duluth, bus. 12,409,200	1,679,298	11,431,828	535,440	
*Ft. William, bus. 1,116,807		1,110,507		
Indianapolis, bus. 50,000	70,000	24,000	60,000	
Kansas City, bus. 42,900	41,800	114,400	6,600	
Milwaukee, bus. 887,210	164,200	547,763	100,465	
Minneapolis, bus. 2,885,700	1,010,450	2,553,200	193,260	
Montreal, bus. 825,728			1,591,134	
New York, bus. 2,524,500		2,893,000		
Omaha, bus. 338,800	254,800	61,600	99,400	
Philadelphia, bus. 346,315	10,738	269,599		
St. Joseph, bus. 10,500	4,500	3,000		
St. Louis, bus. 35,100	45,100	22,050	33,370	
Superior, bus. 4,364,236	917,306	4,216,627	346,081	
Toledo, bus. 339,000	2,400	308,265	9,605	
Wichita, bus. 1,200				

*Four weeks ending Oct. 31.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—One or two light showers occurred during the past week, which was mostly warm and sunny and excellent for field work. Corn husking has started. In northern counties some of the corn is chaffy. Winter wheat is in good condition but needs moisture in the southern sections where the ground is too hard for plowing. Southern counties have had practically no rain for the past month and wheat needs moisture. Some reports of fly on wheat are coming in. Cotton is being picked and ginned in the Cairo district.—C. J. Root, Meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Lacrosse, Ind., Nov. 8.—The corn crop is soft and light. Normal average of winter wheat sown and looks good considering the dry weather.—C. W. Wood, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

IOWA.

Alton, Ia., Nov. 1.—Farmers have started picking corn. The crop is very uneven as to yield and quality, being about 30% soft and running only from 25 to 50 bus. per acre.—Klein Bros. Grain Co.

KANSAS.

Nekoma, Kan., Nov. 7.—Growing wheat looks very good.—M. Moran.
Ashland, Kan., Nov. 6.—The growing wheat crop never looked better. The acreage is a little larger than last year.—Larabee Flour Mills.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.—A Kansas City grain man, returning today from a trip thru the grain sorghums producing sections of the Southwest, says: "The crop, if given a chance to dry for a week or two will be the finest quality ever marketed. A bumper crop is reported in the Panhandle of Texas and further south which may supply the immediate needs of Texas. About 15% of the last wheat crop is left on farms. Dealers are complaining of a car shortage on the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads."

NEW MEXICO.

Raton, N. M., Oct. 27.—Grains yielded poorly in this vicinity this season.—C. R. Adamson, Adamson Mercantile Co.

OHIO.

Sabina, O., Nov. 8.—Only about half the crop of corn came to maturity this fall.—W. A. Linkhart.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 1.—Reports that a great deal of milo, kafir and milo and kafir heads are arriving out of condition are prevalent among the buyers. Much of it is arriving hot and sour, or going out of condition on account of excess moisture. Some heads are sprouting and sprouting heads are very hard to sell.—Federal Commission Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8.—Favorable weather conditions have prevailed over most of the country during the past week. Generally, however, it is too dry. Winter wheat is in good to very good condition but needs rain. Corn husking is progressing rapidly. Frosts have become quite general as far south as Texas.—American Steel & Wire Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Estimates indicate a yield of corn in the United States of 23.4 bus. per acre. The yield was below average in practically all sections of the country except Kansas and Oklahoma. Production is estimated at 2,474,000,000 bus., compared with 3,046,000,000 bus. last year, which is a reduction of 18.8%. The crop is of poor quality, only about 65.5%, equivalent to 1,621,000,000 bus., being of merchantable quality. This is a reduction of 86.3%. The mild October dried much of the moisture out of the crop, making it light and chaffy. Estimates of the world wheat crop give a total of 2,121,000,000 bus. compared with 2,352,000,000 a year ago

—a reduction of nearly 10%.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 3.—The average yield of corn, based on local estimates, is 23.3 bus. per acre. This gives a total crop for the country of approximately 2,460,000,000 bus. About 2,400,000 acres have been lost or abandoned which cuts the country's acreage to 103,205,000 acres. The total crop of corn grown will probably not exceed 2,400,000,000 bus. The quality of the crop is low. Local agents estimate that 22% of the Illinois crop was still soft when growth ceased; 45% in Iowa, 52% in South Dakota, and 59% in Minnesota. Light and chaffy corn makes a still larger percentage. The farm stock of old corn yet remaining is estimated at 140,000,000 bus. against 83,000,000 bus. last year and an average carryover of 145,000,000 bus. for the past 6 years.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

BERLIN, GERMANY.—The German government has temporarily repealed export licenses due to the sudden increase in the demand for grain, and rising prices on the produce exchange. Wet weather is materially interfering with the harvesting of the new crop and it is only by this means that prices can be held down.

THE EUROPEAN corn borer is distributed more widely than ever in northern Ohio and southeastern Michigan and the degree of infestation has increased in several districts, says the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. The conditions in northwestern Pennsylvania, western New York, and Massachusetts are much more favorable and clean-up work in Long Island has had encouraging effects.

Buckwheat Crop Reports. MICHIGAN.

Mount Pleasant, Mich., Nov. 6.—Buckwheat here is yielding a little better than 15% more than last year. Dry weather has kept the grain in first class condition.—Harris Milling Co.

Centerville, Mich., Nov. 6.—Buckwheat has been harvested under ideal conditions. The acreage was about 10% greater than last year. Threshing is completed and most of the crop has been marketed.—A. H. Reynolds & Son.

Mendon, Mich., Nov. 6.—The buckwheat crop in this section was grown on about 1,000 acres, which yielded an average of 20 bus. to the acre. The quality and condition was good.—G. R. Little, Little Bros., Grain Co.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 6.—The buckwheat acreage was about 15% larger than last year and the yield averaged 10% higher. Due to perfect weather for harvesting and threshing the quality is extra good. Farmers are inclined to hold the crop if they can not get more than \$2 per 100 pounds. But the demand is dull, due to the warm weather.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co.

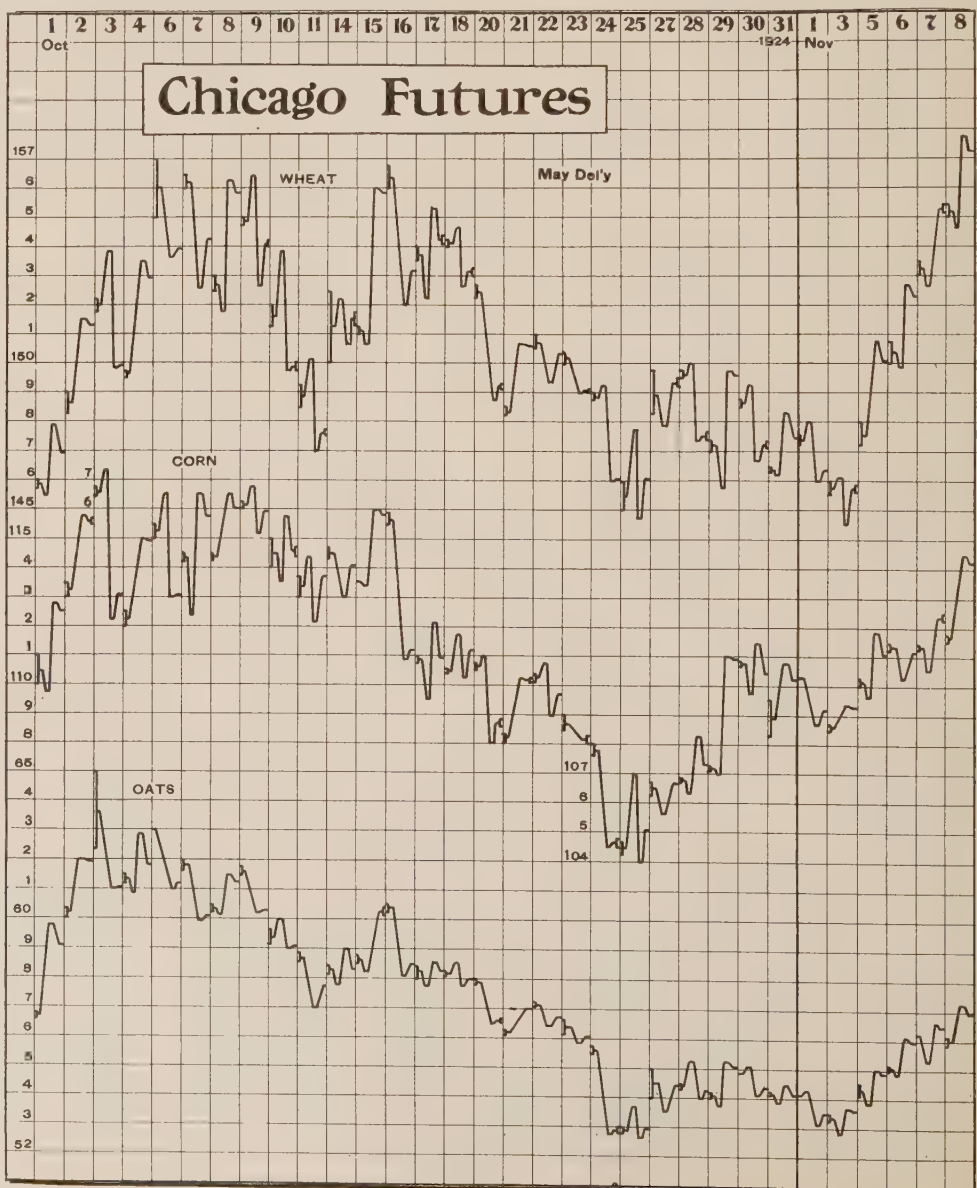
NEW YORK.

East Aurora, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The quality of the buckwheat grown in this vicinity was very good. The crop yielded about 20 bus. to the acre and the acreage was much larger than last year.—E. E. Godfrey.

East Randolph, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Buckwheat acreage here was equal, or a little better, than normal. The quality is good. So is the condition, due to the ideal weather for harvesting. The crop is yielding a little better than last year.—C. & L. Glover.

OHIO.

Mantua, O., Nov. 6.—About a car or a car and a half will hold all the buckwheat being produced here this year.—Mantua Grain & Supply Co.



Cortland, O., Nov. 6.—Buckwheat is of normal quality here but the yield is only 60% of normal. About 115 acres are sown in this immediate locality.—Richards & Evans Co.

Garrettsville, O., Nov. 6.—Owing to unfavorable weather conditions the acreage of buckwheat is small and the yield light. This section has only about 50% of the acreage it had in 1923, but the quality is good.—Thomas Bros.

Conneaut, O., Nov. 6.—The acreage of buckwheat was increased this year by about 25%, but the yield is running only about 10 bu. to the acre. Too many light kernels is making the quality poorer than normal.—Conneaut Grain & Feed Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Benton, Pa., Nov. 7.—Most of the buckwheat crop was sold by Nov. 1. The acreage was 80% of normal and yielded 20 to 30 bus. to the acre. The quality was good.—Benton Roller Mills.

Freeport, Pa., Nov. 6.—In this immediate section very little buckwheat is sown. This year the crop is yielding poorly, tho the quality is about average.—Smith & Sahniser.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Elkins, W. Va., Nov. 7.—The local crop of buckwheat is about 15% better than last year and about the same percentage better than the average crop. The quality is about as good as last year.—The Darden Co.

WISCONSIN.

Colfax, Wis., Nov. 6.—The buckwheat acreage and yield is double what it was last year. Quality and condition are good.—Agt., Northern Elevator Co.

Fall Creek, Wis., Nov. 6.—Our buckwheat crop is about normal. We will probably ship out 3 or 4 cars. The yield ranged from 25 to 30 bus. per acre and the quality was good.—Niebuhr & Son.

Eau Claire, Wis., Nov. 6.—The yield and acreage of buckwheat is about the same as last year and the quality of the crop is good. Most of it has been marketed and shipped.—Eau Claire Elevator Co.

Plainfield, Wis., Nov. 7.—Very little buckwheat was grown around here, but the quality of the crop proved fair. Some of it was affected by blight. The grain is bringing \$1.75 per 100 pounds here.—F. C. Sua, American Co-operative Ass'n.

Mauston, Wis., Nov. 6.—A cold, wet summer caused buckwheat to yield very light in this section—most of it being drowned out. An early frost did further damage. The acreage was about 25% less than in 1923, but quality is proving quite fair.—Curran Bros.

Portage, Wis., Nov. 6.—Buckwheat acreage here is 50% more than last season and the crop will be double. The quality is proving exceptionally good due to the absence of frosts previous to harvesting. Several cars will be shipped from this territory.—T. H. Cochrane Co.

Portage, Wis., Nov. 6.—About 50% more land was planted to buckwheat this year than last and the crop is yielding about 15% higher than in 1923. The early threshing was quite wet

and not of very good quality. Late threshing proved much better, with the exception that it was so dry that it cracked badly in threshing.—I. W. York & Co.

Government Buckwheat Report.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The crop reporting board makes the following forecast and estimates:

	Yield per acre, 1924		[pre-10-yr. [pre-10-yr. [pre-10-yr.		1918-1922	5-yr. av., 1918-1922
	lim. bus.	av. bus.	lim. bus.	av. bus.		
Me.	26.0	24.8	234	207	324	
N. Y.	21.8	19.0	5,232	4,066	4,468	
N. J.	22.0	19.7	220	210	189	
Pa.	20.6	19.7	5,150	4,880	4,979	
Md.	18.0	20.3	162	199	209	
Va.	18.3	20.1	348	347	430	
W. Va.	19.0	20.5	627	660	713	
N. C.	18.0	19.0	144	176	145	
Ohio	16.0	20.7	368	460	540	
Mich.	15.5	13.6	868	753	684	
Wis.	16.0	14.8	432	392	502	
Minn.	15.0	15.8	750	637	524	
U. S.	19.5	18.7	15,520	13,920	14,643	

The acreage of buckwheat in 1924 was 794,000 acres, against 737,000 in 1923 and a 5-year average of 774,000. The quality was 90.6, against 88.7 in 1923 and a 10-year average of 90%. The farm price Oct. 15 was \$1.116, against 92c a year ago.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Sessions Judge Nott, on recommendation of the district attorney's office, dismissed the indictments against the American Cotton Exchange, charging it and 7 of its officers and directors with bucketing orders of its customers. This will give the radical reformers a prolonged peeve.

The Grain Sorghum Crop.

Grain sorghum specialists say quality of this year's kafir and milo is the highest ever known. The first new feterita, received yesterday from Sitka, Kas., was unusually bright and was declared to be the best quality car ever on this market. It graded No. 2, 13.8 per cent moisture, and sold for \$1.85. An equally choice car of No. 3 white kafir from Liberal, Kas., sold for \$1.70.

The excellent weather for threshing accounts for the fine quality of the crop, there having been no injurious rains since harvest. Yields generally are liberal and the October government estimate of 129 million bushels for the United States, compared with 106 million last year and 109 million the 5-year average will probably be increased in the final reckoning. A prolonged period of wet, severe weather could still prove injurious, however, as grain sorghums are seldom shocked or stacked, being permitted to stand in fields until threshed.

Movement to this market is expected to be liberal the next few weeks. Texas and southern Oklahoma grain already is moving freely. Fort Worth had 14 cars of threshed kafir and milo and 26 cars of maize heads today.—Grain Market Review, Kansas City, Oct. 27.

Crops Abroad.

The German barley crop, which is mostly summer barley, has been damaged by continued dampness, according to Commercial Attache C. E. Herring.

France will produce 46,181,500 bus. of barley and 228,855,000 bus. oats, according to the Bulletin des Halles. This estimate places the barley crop slightly over that of last year, while the oat crop is slightly below. Severe weather has affected both crops.

Netherlands crops have suffered severely from heavy rains and some of the crops had to be left in the fields too long. A considerable quantity of grain has been lost and both color and quantity have suffered. The average yield of wheat, oats, and buckwheat has not been reached.

Forecasts from 14 countries outside of the United States give a total oats production of 878,809,000 bus., compared with 1,107,024,000 bus. in the same countries last year. This is a reduction of 20.6%. These countries represent nearly one-third of the crop in the Northern Hemisphere.

Hungary corn has been favored by good weather conditions and there is every prospect that the corn will fully ripen. Ears are well developed. Early corn has been harvested. The yield is estimated at 32 bus. per acre, or a total of 79,000,000 bus., compared with 50,000,000 bus. last year.—Ass't Trade Commissioner Zwickel.

Chicago, Ill.—The rye crop in Germany has suffered more than the wheat. May rye here will probably sell higher than May wheat comparatively soon. The largest sales of malting barley ever made to Germany have just been completed. Germany is known to need between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 bus. of rye, reports Dr. T. S. Sedlmayr of the Fleischmann Co., on his recent return from Europe.

Argentina's probable production of wheat and flax is indicated as about the same as last year, according to the report of L. M. Estabrook, agricultural commissioner, in spite of the increased acreage of crops, due to the damage done by locusts and drought. The second official estimate of the acreage of wheat and flax this year, compared with the area harvested in 1923-24 is: Wheat, 17,742,000 compared with 17,215,000; flaxseed, 5,906,000 compared with 5,255,000. The acreage of oats is 2,644,000 compared with 2,315,000 in 1923-24; barley, 680,000 against 545,000; rye, 341,000 against 297,000.

Grain Movement Abroad.

Turkey's ability to support itself in cereals is doubtful. Since Russia's crops are seriously short, these will have to be imported from other countries, probably United States, as in the past.

Rome, Italy.—In an attempt to beat down the high cost of living in Italy the cabinet recently decided to create a central food office and to prohibit exporting of yellow maize until Dec. 31 except on special licenses issued by the ministry of finance.

Moscow, Russia.—The Soviet Government has been compelled to abandon its plan for exporting wheat. Leo R. Kameneff recently announced at a plenary sitting of the Central Com'ite of the Communist party. The government organizations failed to realize their original plan for acquiring 400,000,000 poods—approximately 240,753,333 bus.—of the grain to cover the needs of the state.

Berlin, Germany.—The export of bread grains has been prohibited, due to the sharp rise in the prices of domestic grain. The price of rye rose from 150 marks per ton to 190 marks per ton in one week. Prices on other grains have risen in a like manner. The U. S. radicals will attempt to prove this was caused by Wall Street for political effect.

French domestic requirements are higher than the domestic supply of bread grains, according to cable dispatches received by the United States Department of Agriculture. The French wheat crop is officially estimated at 282,000,000 bus., compared with 276,000,000 bus. last year; rye, 40,000,000 bus., compared with 37,000,000 bus. last year. Domestic wheat requirements, including seed, are estimated at 340,000,000 to 350,000,000 bus. Imports will be kept at a minimum, due to the long milling processes used and the incorporation of 8% substitutes into wheat flour. Short crops in North Africa will make it necessary for France to draw on other sources, doubtless America, to meet her deficit.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Chicago	141 1/4	144 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/4	141 3/4	141 1/2	140 3/4	139 3/4	.....	143 1/2	147 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
Kansas City	132	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	130 3/4	.....	135	137 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
St. Louis	139 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	142	140	139 1/2	138 3/4	138 3/4	.....	142 1/2	144 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Minneapolis	137 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	141	138 1/2	138 1/2	137	136 1/2	.....	140 1/2	144 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Duluth (durum)	137 1/2	141	139 1/2	141	139	139 1/2	137 3/4	135 1/2	.....	140 1/2	144	146 1/2	148 1/2
Winnipeg	145 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	147 1/2	146	144 1/2	142 1/2	147 1/2	149 1/2	152 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Milwaukee	141 1/4	144 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 3/4	139 3/4	.....	143 1/2	147 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2

DECEMBER CORN.

	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Chicago	102	103 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2
Kansas City	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
St. Louis	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Milwaukee	102	103 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	.....	107	107 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2

DECEMBER OATS.

	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Chicago	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52
Kansas City	47 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	.....	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4	51 1/2
Minneapolis	44 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	.....	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 3/4
Winnipeg	57	58 1/2	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2	49 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Milwaukee	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 3/4	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/4	.....	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52

DECEMBER RYE.

	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Chicago	122 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	123	121 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	.....	126 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2	135 3/4
Minneapolis	112 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	112	109 1/2	109	.....	117 1/2	120 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
Duluth	116 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	116	112 3/4	112 1/2	.....	120 1/2	125	127	128 3/4
Winnipeg	116 1/2	120	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	115	112 1/2	115 1/2	121	124 1/2	128 1/2	131

DECEMBER BARLEY.

	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Minneapolis	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	.....	83	84 1/2	84 1/2	85
Winnipeg	81	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	81	80 1/2	83	85	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

Open Contracts Compared with Daily Volume of Sales

By J. W. T. DUVEL, Grain Exchange Supervisor

I have been busy, under authority contained in the Grain Futures Act, in attempting to analyze the cause of the price movements, primarily to see that they are kept in step with the law of supply and demand, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, to ascertain why they are so often out of step with supply and demand.

Supply and Demand Govern.—We will agree that grain prices must ultimately be governed by the law of supply and demand. This does not mean, however, that the price movements from hour-to-hour, from day-to-day, or even from week-to-week, are, at all times, in harmony with the law of supply and demand. Far from it. He who holds such a view is only a theorist. He is a stranger to the factors that make price fluctuations. He simply doesn't know the facts. At the same time supply and demand is the main-spring that determines the major trend of prices in the long run.

Speculation not Easy.—The course, however, is not a smooth one. It may well be compared with the fascinating game of golf on a strange course. The line from tee to cup is a straight one and you can usually see it just the same as your judgment may be right on the major trend of the market. You start out with a determination to win. All goes well for the first, second, and possibly the third. You have been 100% right and made perfect scores. On

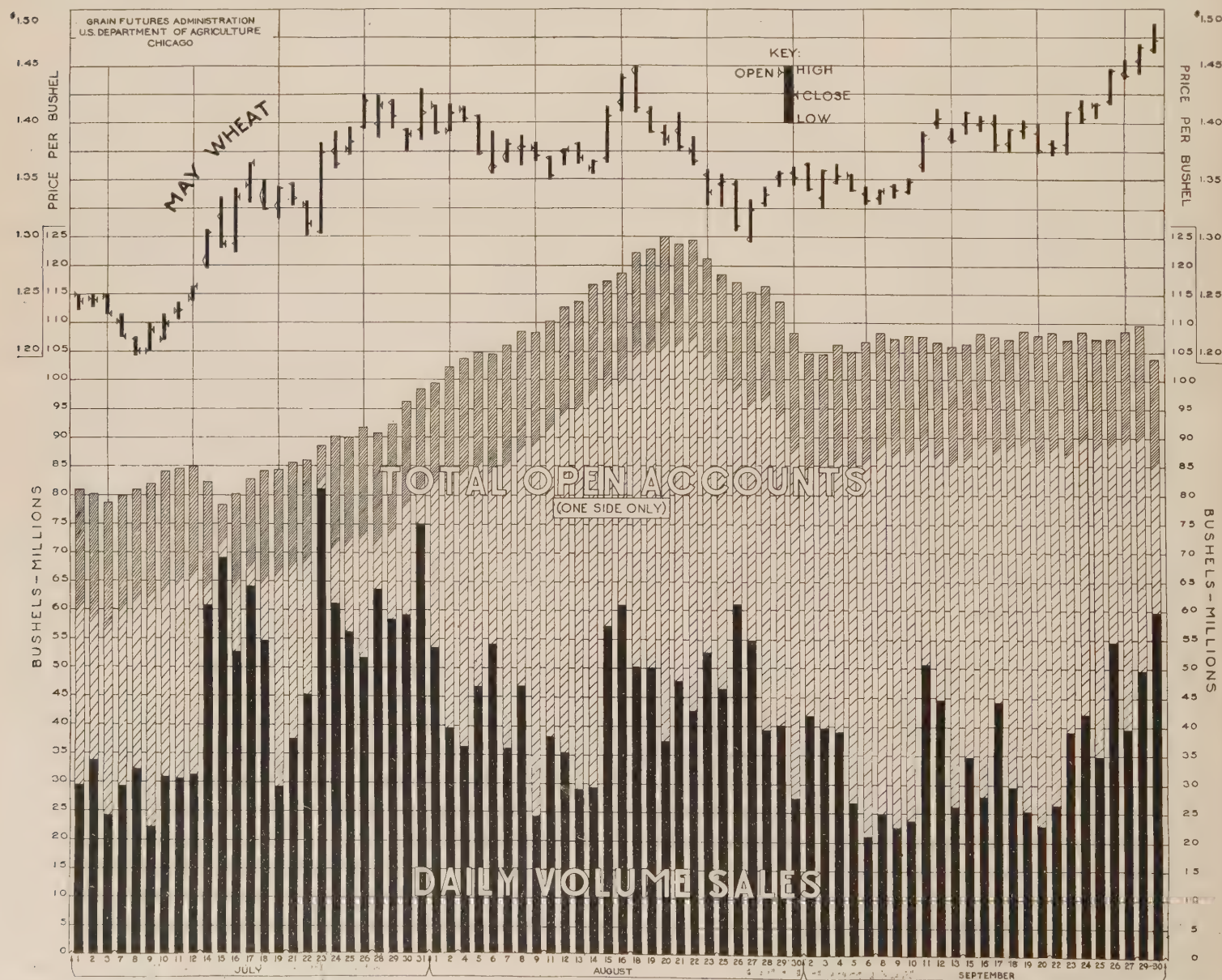
the next you apply a little extra force on the drive. Your judgment is wrong. You go clear over the hill and land square behind a bunker, in the center of a pool, or in the brush because of over-confidence when you couldn't see and didn't know what was ahead. You have lost a good share of what you already had to the good. It is the same with speculative buying and selling of grain or any other commodity. If a trader always knew exactly what was ahead, or what the other fellow was going to do and just when he was going to do it, the game would be an easy one. On the other hand it would cease to be speculation.

Open Contracts.—During the past ten months the public has had opportunity to become familiar with the daily volume of trading and to study the effects of the fluctuations in volume from day to day. So far, however, but little has been said concerning the extent of the open contracts. These have remained an unknown quantity so far as the Board as a whole is concerned. However, the open contracts have a far greater significance by way of indicating what is taking place in the market than is revealed by the daily volume of trading. With the exception of a careful examination of individual accounts, the variations in the open contracts tell the best story of market trends and activities. It is possible that a real service might be rendered by making these

figures public each day so that they could be considered along with the volume of trading and other market information. On October 10, 1924, the Grain Futures Administration released a brief statement showing the total of all contracts open on the books of the clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade at the beginning and at the end of September, together with the high, low and average for the month. From this release we had both favorable comment and criticism.

I have prepared a chart covering the period of July, August and September, 1924, showing the daily volume of sales and the total open contracts for all wheat futures combined, together with the opening, high, low and closing prices for May wheat.

For the sake of simplicity the May wheat price curve has been used for the whole of this period, even though at no time during the period did the volume of trading in May wheat predominate. It moved, however, concurrently with the September and December futures. In the diagram the daily volume and the open contracts are represented by but one side of the transactions. For the volume we use sales, there being, of course, an equal volume of purchases. In the open contracts we use the "short" side, there being an equal number of contracts open on the "long" side. More correctly speaking the total open contracts would be just double the quantity represented. Moreover, the figures here presented on open contracts represent only the accounts open, one side only, on the books of the clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade and do not represent the ultimate customers' open interest in that market. This is due to the fact that some of the accounts on the books of clearing members are of non-clearing commission houses which, in turn, have customers who may be either "long" or "short." Such open contracts, however, should ultimately be closed by a



May High, Low, Opening and Close; All Wheat Futures Daily Transactions and Daily Open Accounts, on Chicago Board, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1924.

transaction through a clearing member if the rules are strictly adhered to.

Shift to More Remote Future.—During the three-month period covered we have two delivery months—July and September. As a delivery month approaches the trading in that future naturally declines very rapidly with a corresponding increase in the more distant futures. This change in volume of trading usually takes place, in case of wheat, some time between the 10th and the 25th of the month preceding the delivery month. As a general rule the dominating future, from the "open contracts" standpoint, switches about the same time. The latter, however, varies considerably and is a much more important factor in determining the technical position of the market as we approach a major delivery month.

With reference to the volume of trading the switch from July to September was made on June 10. On the previous day the trades in July wheat amounted to 5,564,000 bus., against 2,832,000 bus. in September wheat. Whereas, on June 10, the volume in July wheat was 17,086,000 bus., and in September wheat 17,515,000 bus. On the following day the figures were 18,793,000 and 21,378,000 respectively. The open contracts in July wheat on June 10 amounted to 32,088,000 against 25,353,000 in September wheat and 62,251,000 in all wheat futures. The September future did not become dominant from the standpoint of open contracts until June 12, when September open contracts had increased to 30,208,000 and July had decreased to 27,059,000—the total open contracts in all wheat futures on that date being 63,566,000.

Shift in Open Contracts.—Passing to a comparison of the September and the December futures, the transition in the volume of trading, and in the relative standing of open contracts was made on the same day—August 15. On Aug. 14 the trading in September wheat was 15,595,000 bus. against 10,542,000 bus. in December wheat. On Aug. 15 the order was reversed to 18,488,000 and 32,490,000 respectively. The open September contracts on Aug. 15 amounted to 49,880,000 bus. and the open December contracts 50,039,000 bus. with a total in all wheat futures of 117,203,000. The day previous, Aug. 14, the open contracts in September and December wheat were 52,858,000 and 47,226,000 respectively. The total for all wheat futures on the 14th was 116,622,000 bus., as shown on the chart.

In all of the cases cited the transition was clear-cut on a single day. This is usually the case in wheat, but there have been a few exceptions during the past four years.

The maximum open contracts in September wheat on any single day covered 54,081,000 bus., on July 10. The aggregate of the open contracts in all wheat futures on that date was 84,122,000 bus. At the close of business on Aug. 30, the open contracts in the September future had decreased to 19,578,000 bus., with an aggregate for all futures of 108,179,000 bus. During the month the trading in the September future amounted to 40,000,000 bus. The deliveries, including redeliveries, were 12,017,000 bus. Throughout the life of the September future, nine months, the total volume of the trades in September wheat was 1,838,308,000 bus.

As a further help I am presenting some figures showing the average aggregate open contracts for the three months indicated on the chart, with comparative figures for the same months last year:

Open Contracts.	1924.	1923.
Average for July	85,532,000	82,501,000
Average for August	113,673,000	99,869,000
Average for September	107,051,000	95,361,000

For the three months combined the open contracts in all wheat futures aggregate 103 million in 1924 and 94 million in 1923. Perhaps a smaller variation than anticipated, in view of the wide difference in the character of the markets during these two periods.

Shorts Covering on Rising Market.—Giving more special consideration to the chart we find that on July 14, the volume of trading jumped to 60,859,000 bus., or nearly double the volume of the preceding day. The market closed early five cents higher. The open contracts dropped from 84,942,000 to 82,237,000 bus., a decrease of approximately two and three-quarter million. The "longs" evidently took some good profits at this point and the "shorts" some losses. On July 15th the daily volume in all wheat futures was 69,171,000. While the market closed one cent lower, the high of the session was three cents above the previous close. The open contracts showed a further decline of four million bushels, to a total of only 78,218,000. More profit for the "longs" and more losses for the "shorts."

From this time until Aug. 20 there was a gradual but irregular increase in open contracts, reaching a high point for the three-month period of 125,046,000 bus. This was about the period of heaviest movement from the country and the visible supply was increasing rapidly.

On Aug. 18, short selling, made easy by hedging pressure, began to make itself felt. The open contracts increased from 118,594,000 at the close on the 16th to 122,240,000 at the close on the 18th, 122,961,000 on the 19th and 125,046,000

on the 20th. On the 23rd, further selling carried the market into stop-loss orders, which was followed by liquidation and a decline in the open interests of nearly four million from the high on Aug. 20. This continued until Aug. 27th with a further decline in open contracts to 115,367,000 or nearly 10 million in six days. The open contracts showed a further decline until Sept. 3, when they registered 104,506,000. During the month of September there was but little change in the volume of open contracts, although the price ranged from a low of \$1.32½ on Sept. 3 to \$1.48½ on Sept. 30.

Fluctuations.—The period since the beginning of the present crop year may be characterized by frequent wide daily fluctuations. During the three-month period shown on the chart there were seven days on which the market moved through a range of more than four cents. These dates were July 15, 16, 23 and 31st; August 15, 18 and 26th. The widest daily range was 8 cents on July 23rd. The total number of trading days during this period was 76, making a daily fluctuation of more than 4 cents on approximately 10 per cent of the total trading days. In addition to the daily fluctuations the market closed 4 cents higher or lower than the previous close, on six different days: July 14, 16, 18 and 23rd, Aug. 15 and Sept. 11.

While these wide movements were mostly upward, violent changes of this character are, as a general rule, not justified by supply and demand. If you will study these movements in connection with the open contracts and daily volume of trading, you should understand why it is impossible for forecasts to run true to form at all times. You will also understand why some of the market gossip occasionally presents an erroneous picture, either through ignorance or intent, of what has taken place.

Vermont Grain Dealers Hold Helpful Meeting.

Over 80 Vermont grain dealers gathered at the Hotel Van Ness, Burlington, Vt., on Oct. 27 to hear addresses by state officials and to discuss future plans.

H. L. Ford, sec'y of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce, opened the meeting with an address of welcome.

Geo. W. Bailey, Montpelier, responded for the dealers.

Thomas Bradlee, director of the Extension Service, Vermont College of Agriculture, discussed selling methods. He said in part:

Farmers are passing thru an evolution in purchasing farm supplies. This is true not only of grain, but also of seeds and fertilizers. The movement seems to be looking forward to the procuring of these supplies on a better business basis, by the farmer, thereby rendering for himself certain services which have formerly been required of other agencies. This should result in a real financial saving.

Three services seem important to us. They are:

(1) Studying of seasonal needs and placing their orders in advance so that the local dealer or other agency through which these supplies are secured may have more definite information on which to base its order. This will lower the risks of the dealer and enable him to do business on a smaller margin.

(2) Taking as large a part of these supplies as possible direct from the car or the mill, thereby, lowering the expense of local handling, storage, delivery, etc.

(3) Paying cash instead of asking local dealers for credit.

A farmer or group of farmers who render services for themselves should be able to obtain their supplies at a correspondingly lower price than do those who require them of local dealers.

When a sufficiently large group of farmers around a shipping point wish to assume the responsibility of rendering these services for themselves they should first present their proposition to the local dealers. Of course if there is no local agency ready to co-operate with such a group of farmers and they are sincere in their efforts they must either lose the reward of their efforts or establish an agency, whereby they can obtain such reward.

The Commissioner of Agriculture discussed the work of his department, laying emphasis on the importance of the relations between the grain dealer and the farmer. He said:

I was especially interested in the proposition to make a distinction in price between the customer who takes his grain in large quantities for cash and the one who buys by the single hundred and asks you to deliver it, and then trust him for it. The application of that common sense and good judgment upon which we Vermonters sometimes pride ourselves can lead us to no other conclusion than that such a distinction should be made.

E. B. Cornwall, pres. of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation; H. B. Ellenberger, Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station; S. G. Judd,

extension dairy specialist, and Dr. E. Van Alstine, specialist in agronomy, also gave interesting addresses.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

F. C. Jones, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, of New York state, told of the history of his organization, which dates back to about 1907, and of the constructive work it has performed. He mentioned:

Much of our work has been legislative in nature. Sometimes this extended as far as Washington. It has been particularly efficient in ironing out the difficulties between the producers and retail sellers of New York.

We found one make of prepared feeds, at one time, to be much below the guaranteed analysis. Our organization got after it. We instituted an investigation, which led to the manufacturer of the feeds paying \$6,500 to New York State feed dealers as a penalty for the off-grade product.

Ex-Lieut.-Governor C. H. Stearns, of Johnson, explained the methods and policies upon which he runs his own feed firm. He said in part:

We charge 10 cents a bag more than the cash price when goods are taken on credit. Our concern has used this system for several years and has found it to be advantageous. It reduces the amount trusted. And it pleases the farmers as we are able to sell to most of them at a lower figure by operating on a cash basis.

It is the privilege and duty of the feed dealer and grain dealer to get out among his customers, to meet them personally and to advise and discuss with them their many problems. Co-operation with the customers has proven a good way to obtain results. It is one of the services a feed or grain dealer should render.

Norman Williams, of Woodstock, moved adoption of a resolution to the effect that:

We recommend that the members of this ass'n adopt a more uniform method of selling grains and feeds:

First—By converting as much of the grain business as possible from credit to cash.

Second—Make a difference of 10 per cent per hundredweight between credit and cash.

Third—Charge extra for deliveries.

Fourth—Charge six per cent interest on all accounts after 30 days.

Considerable interest resulted and the resolution was discussed for two hours. Finally it was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

F. R. Sherman, of Newport, discussing it, said he failed to see how one grain dealer alone could carry out its provisions. He contended that it would be necessary to have all the dealers in one section co-operate together to put such a plan across.

Geo. W. Courtney, of St. Albans, said his company started making a difference in price of 10 cents a bag for credit and 10 cents more for delivery, last April. This enabled them to give low figures on cash and carry lots of five bags or over. In cases where farms were being operated by a lessee the feed or grain was charged to the owner of the farm.

Chas. M. Cox, pres. of St. Albans, called the attention of the grain dealers to the fact that now is an opportune time for reforming the grain business and reducing the amount trusted out. He suggested:

If we grain dealers had gotten together six or eight years ago and planned a campaign to shut off credit by charging extra for same and also charging a higher price for delivery the cry would have gone out that we were combining together to place a burden on the farmers; whereas, now we are at invitation of farmers themselves who are urging us to adopt such plans.

Plans were made to hold the next meeting of the Vermont Grain Dealers Ass'n in June, 1925.

Officers and executive com'ttee elected were: Pres., Dan M. Johnson, Essex Junction; vice-pres., A. W. Braisted, Bennington; sec'y, C. F. Dowe, St. Albans; treas., C. H. Stearns, Johnson; county representatives, A. W. Norton, Vergennes; E. J. Fowler, Manchester, Depot; W. A. Church, Richmond; William Ide, St. Johnsbury; H. E. Currier, Concord; L. L. Marsh, Enosburg Falls; E. J. Parker, Grand Isle; A. H. Slayton, Morrisville; E. H. Mason, Randolph; F. R. Sherman, Newport; G. N. E. Birditt, Rutland; F. M. Kempton, Barre; Godfrey Crosby, Brattleboro; Norman Williams, Woodstock.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Local Meetings of Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n

Van Wert Meeting of Ohio Grain Dealers.

The fourth of the series of local meetings held recently in Ohio was called to order October 22, 7 p. m., at the Van Wert Y. W. C. A., after a sumptuous and well served banquet, by Mr. H. G. Pollock of Middlepoint. There were 79 present.

S. L. Rice, Metamora, pres. of the Ohio State Grain Dealers Ass'n, stated that there was a time when organization was unnecessary, but that today it is essential—to keep in touch with one's neighbor, not to see what he's doing, but to co-operate with him. "Elevators," Mr. Rice added, "are not for sale where the grain dealers are well organized, and conversely are a drug on the market where the opposite is the case. Furthermore, insurance companies don't care for risks where there is a weak inactive organization in the state, which is little better than none at all."

J. W. McCord, famous "Uncle Joe," who has been in the service of the Ohio State Grain Dealers Ass'n for the past forty-four years, read "The Business Man's Prayer" by Edward Chegwidden.

Teach us that sixty minutes make one hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar. Help us to live that we can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under our pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom we have brought pain. Grant that we may earn our meal ticket on the square, and that in earning it we may do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Deafen us to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind us to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to us our own. Guide us so that each night when we look across the table at our wife we will have nothing to conceal. Keep us young enough to laugh with little children, and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age; and when the day comes of darkened shades and the smell of flowers, the tread of soft footsteps and the crunching of wheels in the yard, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—Here Lies a Man.

Mr. McCord concluded with the remarks that an association always thinks of the other fellow rather than itself, which is mighty good

policy for every individual to follow as well as an association.

H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint, expostulated on "Van Wert County—Egypt, the Garden Spot of the World, where the Rainbow Comes Down Every Day."

V. E. Butler, of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., praised the salutation universal among grain men of "Howdy; how are you getting along?" "That," Mr. Butler says, "depicts the real spirit of friendliness that exists among those in the trade. Grain men are proud, yes, they've a right to be proud when they realize they are an integral part of the great distribution system of today." On the phase of organization Mr. Butler added that statistics show that where the grain dealers are organized fewer fire losses are suffered by the insurance companies. "People have troubles, to be sure, but it is of the individual's making in almost every instance. Organization is to gather needed information and scatter that information for the good of all. Organizations will cut a much bigger figure in business within five years than they do today, although today greater things are accomplished than was ever dreamed of half a century or less ago. To get behind the state association is to add more momentum to the accomplishments of your organization so bigger and larger things may be expedited, and so business won't be ruined utterly."

C. O. Garver, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Columbus, arose with the remarks that "There is always room for improvement in each of us every day." From his paper on "salesmanship" the following is taken:

The Psychology of Service.

To build up a good business, it is necessary to have and apply the knowledge about the power to make permanent and profitable patrons. It is necessary to have this knowledge organized so that you can apply it to your own business. To be successful we must not only attract patrons, but we must win profitable patrons.

The element of permanency of patronage is

one of the most vital in your business. We see many advertisements in the city where high class merchants will sell some article at less than cost. Why is this done? Simply to attract new customers. Supposing a sale is really made below cost, and the service is right, that is, goods not misrepresented in any way, proper attention given to the patron at time of purchase and delivery, and even after delivery, the element of permanency of patronage is largely assured and subsequent sales made possible. The same applies to your business.

What is Profit? The difference between the total cost of anything and the total amount received when it is disposed of. Let us bear this definition in mind. Whether it is service one is selling or merchandise or any other thing, from the viewpoint of profit it is not the bulk of money received that is important; it is the margin between the total cost and the total amount received which is important.

A failure on your part to see this truth clearly, at least the application of it in the conduct of your business, will cause your commercial ruin.

Let me illustrate to you one kind of sale that loses customers every time. Take the horse trader for instance. Jones bought a horse of Brown. Jones led the horse back in a few days and says to Brown, "The horse is blind." "I know it," replied Brown. "Then why didn't you tell me?" asked Jones. "Well," says Brown, "the fellow I got the horse of didn't say anything to me about it and I thought he didn't want it mentioned."

Do you think that Jones would become a permanent patron of Brown? Do you think the things he would naturally say concerning Brown and his methods of doing business would be likely to make Brown's horse business boom? And yet why use a horse trader for example. He has no corner on that kind of business. We find more or less of this all along all lines. We find men taking advantage of each other in trade, driving sharp bargains, even directly deceiving, yes, even lying.

A great merchant, I think it was Marshall Field, once said, "The man who lies to sell goods is a fool." This kind of sale tends to destroy rather than to build up.

Let us go into an analysis of what really goes on in your mind when a customer approaches you. The mind can do but three things. First: think; Second, remember; Third, imagine. A customer whom you know casually approaches, your mind recalls at once, "Jones is a farmer. A dairy farmer; able, tall, Republican, Baptist, American descent. Buys in large or small quantities. Likes certain feeds for his stock, etc." You try to sell him according to his actual needs that fits in with his likes.

Smith comes along. "He is a hog raiser and specializes on chickens also. He is able, medium height, a German, a Lutheran and a Democrat. He dislikes prepared feeds and wants certain kinds of feed to mix his own way." By using the above knowledge and developing it to the Nth degree you are in a position to make a permanent, profitable patron.



Daylight Distributing Floor of Katy Elevator of Fort Worth Elevators Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

[See pages 610, 612, 613, 614, 615 and front cover.]

On the other hand, without this knowledge you never will be able to get the confidence of your customer. First: Know thyself. Second: Know thy business. Third: Know your customers.

Man's power to build business is a matter of law; not luck. A law is a rule of action, not conduct. This law might be called the Law of Service; defined, the power to serve, to the end of satisfaction and profit to both buyer and seller. This is the ultimate end of business. When you violate this law you must pay the penalty.

Make your institution one of service. This means, the goods returnable if not satisfactory and money refunded idea. The greatest merchants in the world use this plan and part of their success is derived from this service. The master merchant is always the master servant. The science of business success is the science of service. **He profits most who serves best.**

Joe Doering of Southworth & Co., Toledo, gave one of his famous talks, followed by "Bill" Cummings of Zahm & Co., also of Toledo. (Bill and Joe are typical examples of friendliness, the kind the state association fosters.)

E. T. Cusenbolder, Sidney, addressed the dealers on "Merchandising Grain."

Merchandising Grain and Supplies.

Merchandising grain and supplies is a business, not a game. Business is conducted for profit, not for charity.

Those who are engaged in merchandising expect to make a profit in operating their plants. Patrons generally assume that merchants usually make fair profits at least, to which they are justly entitled. When we pay more for grain, and sell supplies for less, and some of us frequently do, than present market and shipping conditions justify, that is Charity, Speculation, or downright Cussedness just as you prefer. At any rate it is not good business.

Grain Elevators are an Economic Necessity. Those who operate them efficiently and economically, render a valuable community service and are entitled to a fair and reasonable compensation. Banking, manufacturing and other lines of industry are conducted on sound business principles. How many grain dealers are doing it?

Most of our troubles are local and of our own making. We can, if we will, and we should by united effort and action work out their proper solution.

Frozen Credits: Since our bad book account losses are 250% greater than our fire losses the abuse of our credit system is a good subject to keep constantly before the trade.

If our bankers should call us on the carpet for an examination of our business qualifications, many of us might not be able to measure up to their Standard of Business Ethics.

The immortal Sam Jones once said, if you would reform the world begin on yourself and you will have one rascal out of the way.

If our method of merchandising grain and supplies is to be reformed, and it should be, we must begin with ourselves. Will you help me make the path of the country elevator operator a little smoother?

Mr. Cusenbolder closed with the remark that "grain dealers do conduct their businesses well, though perhaps not as a banker would conduct the same business." Special scoring was given to the dealer who persistently overbids.

Mr. Cusenbolder stated emphatically that "corn" is NOT marketable, that the farmer should be urged to keep it until it is in condi-

tion, because it has not filled out and is so small it will not shell. Forty years ago the grain dealers didn't need a system of grades, for the farmers were more careful and would not market grain until it was in condition to store and ship."

H. G. Pollock, Middlepoint, chairman of the Van Wert meeting, brought out the point that "the banker of today as well as the grain dealer has had to charge for all courtesies extended patrons, and rightly. Grain dealers who are unfriendly cannot expect to stay in business very long."

D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, started off with the tale about the darky banker who said to one of his customers who had come in to get his five dollars that the bank had had for a year. "Yuh all ain't got no fiv dollurs in this here bank!" "Oh yis I has," said the patron, "see yuh mark it down in this buke yur-sef." "Nosuhr nigger, yuh ain't got no fiv dollurs here, the interest dun ate it all up." This tale was illustrative of the fact that "the fellow that invented interest was no slouch." Mr. Schuh came to the Van Wert meeting to thank and congratulate the Ohio dealers for their splendid turnout at the National meeting; the Ohio dealers outnumbering those from any other state, which happened to be the subject of hot discussion as to "loyalty" before the national convention convened. Mr. Schuh also invited any members who had complaints against the Cincinnati market to use the services of the Committee on Appeals at any time and without cost. That the McNary-Haugen bill will again be presented in some disguised form was a warning Mr. Schuh issued.

Mr. F. L. Watkins, president of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, emphasized Mr. Schuh's statements and invited friendly connections with the members of that exchange. John J. Goss, Manager of the Ohio Equity, Lima, arose with the remarks that their organization had always prompted fair dealings, furthering this kindred spirit with the slogan that they have adopted of "We ship what we sell."

A. T. Ward, president and manager of the Fostoria Storage & Transfer Co., Fostoria, emphasized the need of having adequate means for determining moisture content and consequently buying grain on its merits alone.

A. L. Garman, Secretary, Treasurer and manager of the Garman Grain Co., Delphos, stated that "the grain trade can be put back on its feet by putting the right man in as president of the United States." "Get the farmers to vote right to stabilize the grain trade and give the farmers prosperity. Remember above all that an organization does more for its members than for itself; it is essentially unselfish, just as we all should be."

J. W. Stimmel, Payne Equity Exchange Co., added his boost for organization work.

Ben Ireton, Van Wert, who shipped the first carload of corn last year, stated that the corn isn't what was expected and will not be fit to handle before thirty days.

B. R. Hoaglin, manager of the Scott Equity Exchange Co., claimed that the handling of grain is a service to the farmers. By making the consumer wait for corn until he wants it badly the elevator man will be rendering a service all around. "It's better for all concerned," he added, "to let the corn stay in the farmer's hands, for it will dry out, shell better, ship better, and the terminal men will be better satisfied. By delaying the purchase of corn until it is fit the farmer is being rendered invaluable service, whether the farmer will concede the point or not."

Two dealers from Leipsig spoke, one of whom was Mr. Tomley, who insisted that business should be obtained on business principles, that competitors should treat one another as they would like to be treated themselves, which holds good with the farmers as well as the railroads. "Even closer organization is needed than is had at present, for only good can come from organization."

Mr. Cusenbolder stressed the necessity of putting the words of this meeting into practice rather than going home and forgetting all that was said, as is sometimes done. "Feed that soft corn" was another contribution. "Lease a small patch of ground where hogs can be kept and feed them the soft corn you take in; it'll pay! . . . By insisting that the corn be sorted before it is sent to the elevator the buyer can give a fairer price than if not sorted."

Mr. Pollock called attention to the Northwestern Ohio Hay Club. The point of "buying with a reasonable profit" was rightfully emphasized.

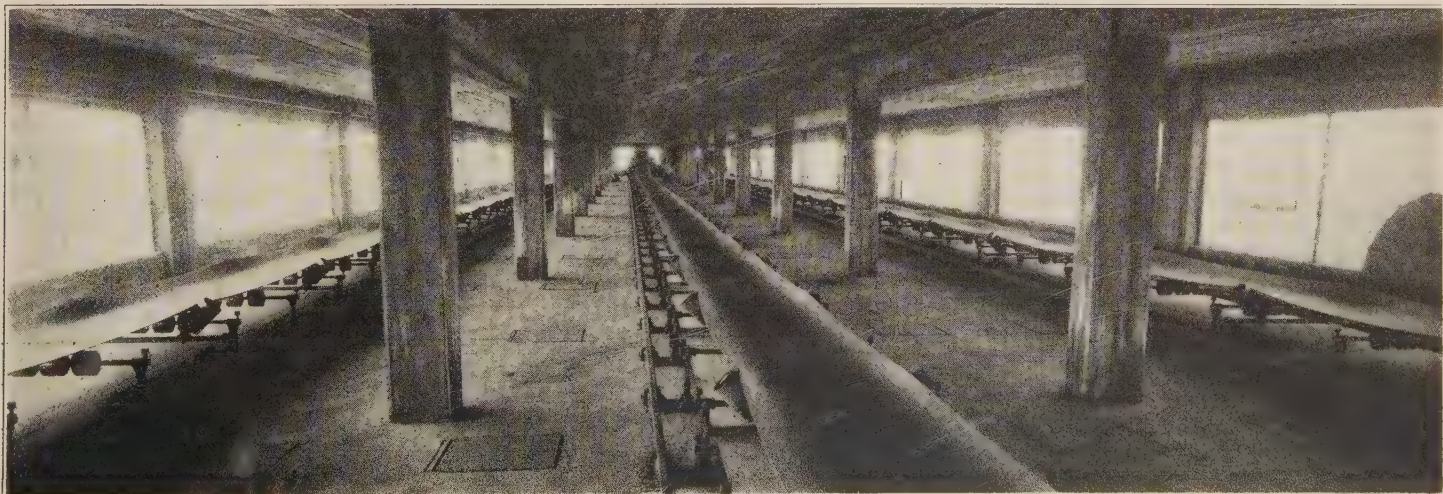
The meeting closed with reference being made to the "two dark spots in Ohio, Fort Jennings and Payne, where ruinous prices are being paid." With the determination of "Let's be manly with our competitor" everyone departed.

Pollock Grain Co. distributed blotters and cigars.

Greenville Meeting of Ohio Grain Dealers.

The Greenville meeting was held at the Elk's Club on the evening of Oct. 30, with Mr. O. P. Hall of the E. A. Grubbs Grain Co. as chairman. There were eighty-six in attendance.

After a fine chicken pie dinner cooked in "church dinner" style President S. L. Rice of Metamora aroused enthusiasm with the statement that "organizations were not necessary when grandfather was a boy, but now they are the very life blood of successful business. Many have self-inflicted troubles for which organization is the only remedy. Points of view differ widely and organization can



Daylight Cupola over Storage Tanks of Katy Elevator of Fort Worth Elevators Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

[See pages 611, 612, 613, 614, 615 and front cover.]

give everyone all that selection may be of and the actor is a successful man. Hard, common Yankee sense to drive a good trade, yet retaining honesty, dignity, as well as shrewdness, are the elements to be developed. Association work protects us from undue litigation and requires compulsory arbitration. The benefits from an association are not tangible in the sense of watching hard dollars drop into the till; it is a difficult investment to trace, but the benefits are derived and the return to the business is a substantial one.

Mr. J. W. McCord, Secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Dean of the grain trade, read "The Business Man's Prayer."

V. E. Butler, Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., in addressing those assembled, said: "That you are able to stand up under contracts is the pride of grain dealers' associations. Organization has made possible beneficial uniform rules. It is a disgrace not to make money, but this cannot be brought about by unfair competition. It is necessary to become friendly with competitors; to exchange ideas, etc." Mr. Butler prophesied that, "you won't know the grain business in five years hence. The war," he explained, "made it necessary to ship grain to the nearest dealer in an eastward direction, through which many new connections were made and have been kept alive by continuance of this war measure. However, we are returning to a period of preference in terminal markets."

C. O. Garver, Ohio Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., read a forceful paper on the usefulness, fundamentals and technicalities of "Salesmanship."

E. C. Eikenberry, Eikenberry Bros. Co., Camden, past president of the Ohio Dealers Ass'n, stated that, "The surrounding ten counties have the best and liveliest grain dealers in the country. They have diversified interests in Ohio; the grain business is almost a side line, but they are busy the year 'round. They follow all the markets, are on their toes keeping abreast with the times, and most of all keeping friends. Within the last three or four months there has been less co-operation among grain dealers than ever before, not for personal reasons certainly, but because of the markets. On this account bids at the same station will be as much as three and four cents apart. Too often we go to sleep and opportunity is lost, and all the profit goes to the other fellow. There is a certain dignity and honor, as well as service, among the grain dealers, but we must get down to hard reality. Mixed in the proper proportions the dreamer

and the actor is a successful man. Hard, common Yankee sense to drive a good trade, yet retaining honesty, dignity, as well as shrewdness, are the elements to be developed. Association work protects us from undue litigation and requires compulsory arbitration. The benefits from an association are not tangible in the sense of watching hard dollars drop into the till; it is a difficult investment to trace, but the benefits are derived and the return to the business is a substantial one.

D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, gave a strong presentation of the position of the grain dealer of today. He mentioned the farmer who was boasting to the elevator man about a new four pound boy being lucky. "Every grain man is thankful for federal grades, they're a relief to the terminal market, and a blessing to the local shipper."

Lester Howard, representing C. A. King & Co., Toledo, enlightened those assembled with the information that corn is very high in moisture content and should not be taken into the elevators unless there is a dryer installed therein. Mr. Howard warned those at the Van Wert meeting of this same danger, which is the result of some two weeks of special investigation.

Mr. Eikenberry stated that he would not shell or ship corn until December first at the earliest. "It is too soft," he said, "even though it is being cribbed now." Further warning was added to that of Mr. Howard when Mr. Eikenberry stated that it was "absolutely necessary that the farmer sort his corn, and if the latter refused, the only recourse was proportionately lower prices."

Mr. Richardson, general manager of the Buckland Mfg. Co., Salina, reported that there was no corn to speak of in his vicinity.

A representative of the Elroy Grain Co., Elroy, claimed the corn was too soft in that district for anything except feeding purposes.

R. K. Parent, Union City, Ind., stated that the corn tested 23 per cent moisture in his section.

C. W. Pontius told of the poor condition of

corn around Lewisburg, that it was too soft, but was being cribbed.

F. S. Durr said there was little corn around Germantown marketed, as well as little marketable.

Mr. Shaefer warned against shipping corn with 22 per cent moisture, as it is to be found around Seven Mile.

Mr. Shumaker stated that he refused to accept corn before the middle of next month and that there would be little to market.

Mr. Dafler, Farmersville, affirmed the reports.

Mr. Myers, Arcanum, told of his laying 1,000 pounds of the stuff on the engine shed roof; when he took it down a few days later it weighed a slim seven hundred pounds. "It is not fit, so I am not buying," he said.

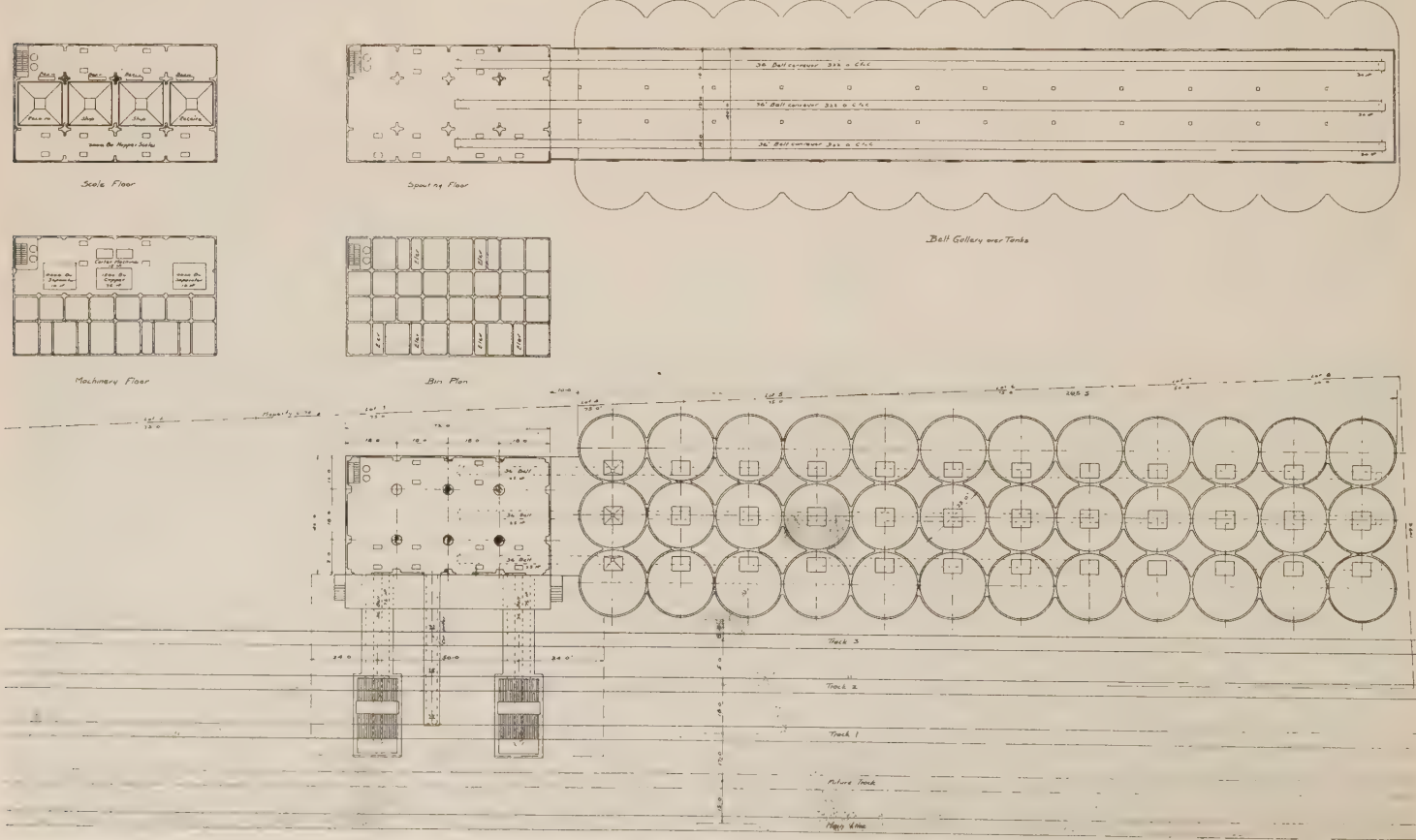
A. T. Ward, Fostoria, gave some interesting figures on the crop that has come under his attention. "Twenty-nine per cent moisture is the lowest, while some of the stuff has shown 39 per cent after being shelled. There is a big shrinkage in drying in addition to the moisture shrinkage," he warned. Consequently Mr. Ward reported that no corn had been shipped in and shelled as yet.

Mr. Allen of Troy stated that from his observation corn was far from fit to handle, being too wet to ship. On top of that he added: "There will be only 50 per cent of a crop this year."

C. O. Martin, manager of the Greenville Farmers Exchange Co., brought four of his board of directors along, that they might better sense the crop situation and also confirm the fact that elevator operators do not have horns and are not out to skin everyone alive. Mr. Martin said he "refused absolutely to buy while corn was in its present condition." It's rather expensive whitewash for a box car!

W. D. Wilson, Bradford, put a beam of cheer into the meeting when he reported that the corn around his station and to the south was pretty fair.

Mr. Brown of New Madison reported that the calves near him were bawling for soft



Plans of Storage Tanks and Work House of Fort Worth Elevators Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

[See pages 610 to 615 and front cover.]

corn; and further, that he had discovered there was a 22.3 loss to be reckoned on drying.

Mr. Wise of Crete said, "It is a little better to take bad accounts than this bad corn."

Mr. Custenborder, Sidney, claimed that half the county had good corn at least. (The other half was not mentioned so emphatically.) He held that, "It is the grain dealer's duty to keep the corn on the farm."

Mr. Ginn, also from Sidney, reported an average of "fifteen bushels to the acre, although to the south, the average yield is a bit better."

One more optimistic ray of hope closed the meeting. A representative from Eaton stated that the corn in his neighborhood was in very good shape.

The E. A. Grubbs Grain Co. of Greenville, distributed "bullet" pencils and cigars.

Mr. Robert Early, of Early & Daniels, Cincinnati, passed out a number of distinctive leather note books.

Among those in attendance were:

J. W. Miller and Emery Kemper, of Elroy Grain Co.; S. A. Myers, Arcanum; W. D. Wilson, Bradford; Jno. Homan, Burkettville; E. C. Eikenberry, Camden; Mr. Bloom, Camden; O. W. Gross, Carlisle; Mr. Andrews, of Celina Equity Exchange Co. and O. E. Richardson of Buckland Mfg. Co., Celina; Mr. Grissup, Chickasaw; Mr. Ed. Hess and brother, Coldwater; F. L. Watkins, Cincinnati; Wm. P. Hiegel, Dawn; W. E. Schlientz of the Eaton Farmers Equity Co., Mr. Cotterman of the Eaton Milling Co.

Mr. McClure of Eldorado; Mr. Dafler of Farmersville Exchange Co.; F. S. Durr, Germantown; Wm. Toman, Gettysburg; Frank Myers of Gettysburg Equity Exchange; C. O. Martin of Greenville Farmers Exchange Co.; Charles Powell, Greenville; C. Steffen of Stelvideo Grain & Coal Co.; W. C. Mote, Laura; C. W. Pontius, Lewisburg; Mr. Wise of Lynn, Ind.; Mr. Brown of New Madison Grain Co.; Mr. Ankerman and Mr. McKee, New Madison; Mr. Diggs of New Paris Elevator Co.; Mr. Francis of Russia Equity Exchange Co.; Mr. Landman of Landman Mfg. Co., St. Henry; Mr. Hoff of Savona; Mr. Shafer of Seven Mile; Mr. Shaffer of Trotwood.

Mr. Sebold and Mr. Book of Trotwood Farmers Exchange Co.; C. S. Northlane of Union City, Ind.; Mr. Etzler, Verona; Mr. Hiegel of Versailles Grain Co.; Mr. Shumaker of West Alex Co-Op. Equity Co.; Mr. Kimmel of West Manchester, O.

E. T. Custenborder and Carl Custenborder, Sidney; Mr. Ginn, Sidney Farmers Exchange Co.; D. E. Horn, O. P. Hall and C. Runkle of E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.; Russell Allen, Troy; L. B. Miller, Springfield; Robert Early, Cincinnati; Jos. F. Ackerman, Lima.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The absence of Howard M. Gore, assistant Sec'y of Agriculture, who would have automatically become acting sec'y, from Washington, resulted in the designation of Charles F. Marvin, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, as acting sec'y, upon the death of Sec'y of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, on Oct. 25.

Ohio Grain Dealers Meet at Wauseon.

At Wauseon, on Hallowe'en eve, Mr. S. L. Rice, Metamore, president of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n and chairman of this meeting, called the thirty-four assembled guests in the Avery Inn to order. It was rather difficult to quiet "Bill" Cummings who was blowing a "whistle pipe," and an elongated tickler at the same time, not to mention a horn, a few hand ratchets, and as for Lester Howard—well, he sat in the press coop. The dining room was decorated with festive streamers, jack-o-lanterns, Hallowe'en ribbons and suspended cats.

Sec'y J. W. McCord, reliable "Uncle Joe," gave "The Business Man's Prayer," and added that it is fine to keep young, and the way this can be accomplished is by getting together often, by mixing and being sociable. Mr. McCord has been secretary of the state association for forty-four years and he knows.

V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers' Fire Insurance Co. made some astounding remarks which left a deep impression. "Ten per cent of grain men stay in business more than five years; there are over one thousand grain elevators and warehousemen in Ohio alone, so think what that means. It is a crime NOT to make a profit," he added; "you must stay in business. Today only a small percentage of the surplus grain goes to the terminal markets for the surplus can be marketed with the ultimate consumers." Mr. Butler set forth that ten per cent is not too low a figure for that part of the total amount of grain produced that reaches the terminal market.

C. O. Garver, Ohio Grain Dealers' Fire Insurance Co., contributed these good words: "The science of good business is the rendering of good service. . . . 'He profits most who serves best.'"

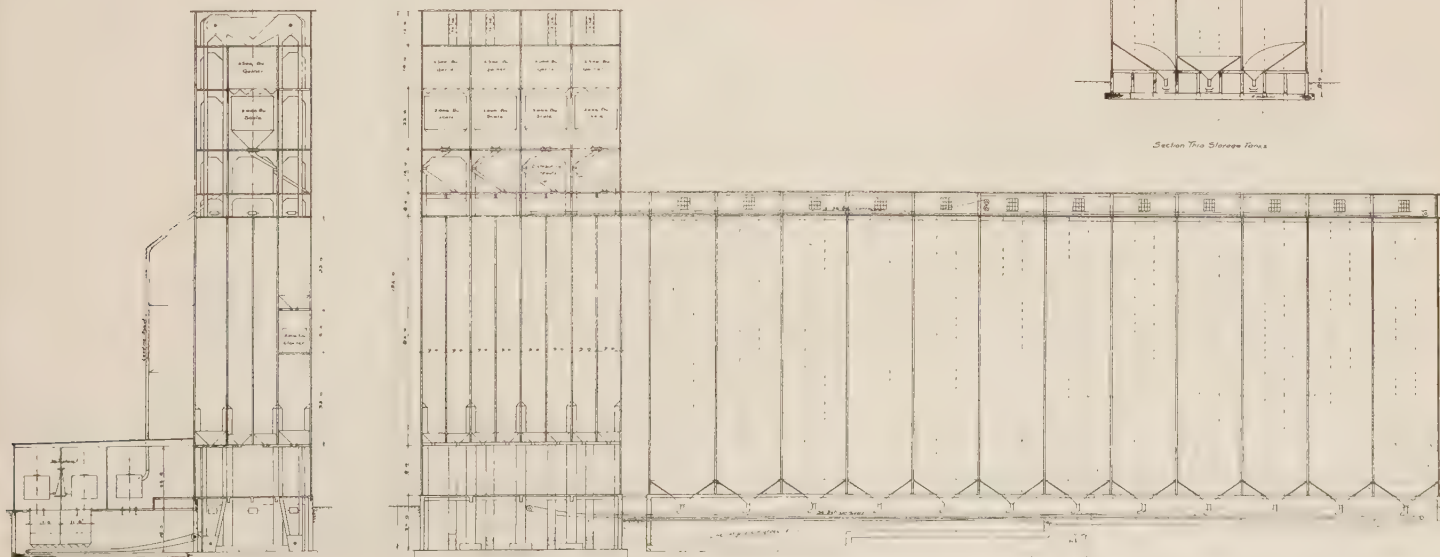
Lester Howard, Toledo, in giving one of his famous talks, said that the corn over the state contained a high per cent of moisture, graded low and did not compare with last year's crop at all favorably. We are facing a shortage that will result in close to a calamity, and the September carry-over is very limited.

Del Lloyd, President of the Co-operative Ass'n of Ohio, reported that the corn in Lucas County and especially around Waterville was very good. "The first of December is early enough to buy it. Mr. Lloyd further remarked that he as well as everyone else was glad that the co-operative movement was looked upon favorably. "The co-operative movement alone," he said, "is responsible for making salesmen out of elevator managers, making them capable of buying profitably as well as selling profitably. This is quite different than it was at one time not so many years ago. Today, all elevators handle a deal of sidelines; they must, from an

economic standpoint as well as from a business point of view. These grain dealers' meetings are profitable in the way of knowledge. The Co-operatives have monthly meetings, called the Managers Club, to get together; everyone gets benefit and oodles of knowledge from every meeting." Mr. Lloyd stated that "27% moisture was the lowest heard of, while down in the southern counties 39% moisture must be contended with. 32% moisture is the average where the corn is carefully selected."

E. T. Dickey, Jewell, insisted that the "Rain-bow came down every day in his county as far as corn went. . . . Corn isn't even fit to crib, so why should we buy it? We will handle from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of corn this season, but will not start buying until as late as possible, probably January first. The corn will take considerable sorting—if the farmers have hogs to feed the soft corn to." On the subject of organization Mr. Dickey said, "Every grain dealer owes it to himself to join the state association, even if only to eliminate existing unfair and ruinous competition. . . . In the day of the line company, competition was so bad that managers all got out in the street and bid up as much as 2c on a load to get it. Farmers naturally thought that profit was even to be made then, and they had a right to think so. Now, through organization and association, you know your competitors, are more friendly and get a lot of good from one another. A new idea, a new thought, or whatever it is to be derived from association meetings, if put in practice will reap benefit. There is no difference between line and co-operative men any more, because of organization. Grain dealers will be forced to get together at some time or else get out of business. Trying always to do the other fellow is a mighty poor policy. You'll find that the fellow who succeeds is to be found at association meetings."

W. W. Cummings, Toledo, brought some interesting as well as helpful figures to light regarding the corn crop. "If corn is bought at 90c," which was the case Mr. Cummings cited, "and that is too much to pay for it in its present condition, you've got to allow approximately 39% moisture, 30% shrinkage, and the resultant will be 46 pound corn testing 'Sample' and the cost figures 98c." That's enough to make



Cross and Longitudinal Sectional Elevations of Fort Worth Elevators Co., at Ft. Worth, Tex.

[See pages 610 to 615 and front cover.]

Fort Worth Elevators Co.'s New Concrete Elevator

a polar bear shudder, especially so when reports were heard of \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.20, and even \$1.25 being paid for corn in its present condition. 'Whitewashing a box car' is the sequel to loading out a car of 'milk.'

After bringing down the house with laughter, during which time four jack-o'-lanterns caught fire, Joe Doering, Toledo, recalled the first corn he bought, back in 1896, which he paid for at the rate of 16c a bushel.

C. C. Truax, Maizo Mills, Columbus, read a paper from which the following is quoted:

Mr. Truax concluded with enumerating some of the uses to which corn cob by-products are put. Tin plate manufacturers, aluminum metal products, both use the comminuted meal made from corn cobs. It is also used as an insulating material, in place of ground cork, in the production of adhesives and slow explosives, for varnish stains, linoleum, firewall brick, pottery, clay pigeons and thermos bottles, etc. "Every bushel of corn has 12 to 14 pounds of cobs; a box car can carry from 17 to 24 tons of cobs, which takes two hours to load. Elevators are realizing up to \$3,000 profit yearly from this waste, although at the present time some areas are restricted from shipping cobs because of the existing corn borer. At least one cent per bushel is the net to elevator men shipping cobs at the present time, and on a shipment of 300,000 bushels the profit is not hard to figure."

Frank Weir, editor of the local press, illustrated the "Ike and Mikey" spirit from which the grain trade is fortunately departing. Ike and Mike were competitors in business; unfair practices were in vogue by the two, not to mention unfair and unscrupulous competition. A richest man in the county lived in that town and noted the unfriendly rivalry and cut-throat competition that existed between the two and one day made a proposition to Ike whereby Ike was to have anything his heart desired just for the asking. Ike puffed up and his day dreaming got ahead of him, but he was brought back to hard reality by the additional statement from the gentleman who made the proposition which was "and everything you get Mikey will have just twice as much." "Then," said Ike, if I wish for a million dollars Mikey will have two million?" "Yes," answered the gentlemen. And Ike went on enumerating all the things he intended to ask for, things his heart craved and desired more than most everything else in the world, and to his dismay he discovered that Mikey was to have just twice of everything he himself asked for. This is what Ike finally decided to ask for: "Give me one blind eye, one deaf ear, one wooden leg, and one cork arm." "That," Mr. Weir stated, "is the spirit which we are getting away from." (And he's right.)

Among those at this meeting were: J. W. McCord, Secretary, Columbus; S. L. Rice, President, Metamore; V. E. Butler and C. O. Garver, Ohio Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., Columbus; W. W. Cummings, Zahm & Co., Toledo; Joe Doering, Southworth & Co., Toledo; Lester Howard, C. A. King & Co., Toledo; C. C. Truax, Columbus; J. M. Bell, Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield; John C. Troester, Sidney; Del Lloyd, Waterville; E. T. Dickey, Jewell; K. A. Miller, J. E. Miller, J. L. Socie, Wauseon; Harry Bigtow, Ray Power, F. Rughard, E. Fauble, Ray Kellogg, A. Burk, W. F. Rutz, E. Doltz, C. R. Shomler, J. C. Udenine, C. N. Richardson, C. Swartzdebr, Harmon Wancke, Gid Wyse, A. J. Autz, D. H. Camiron and C. Brightons.

THE GRASSHOPPER situation in Northwestern states has decidedly improved, states the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Loss by grasshoppers during the past season was much less severe than in 1922 and 1923. Poisoned bran mash has done considerable in Montana for controlling the Mormon cricket, Salt Lake City entomologists have obtained good results with arsenical dust in controlling the alfalfa weevil.

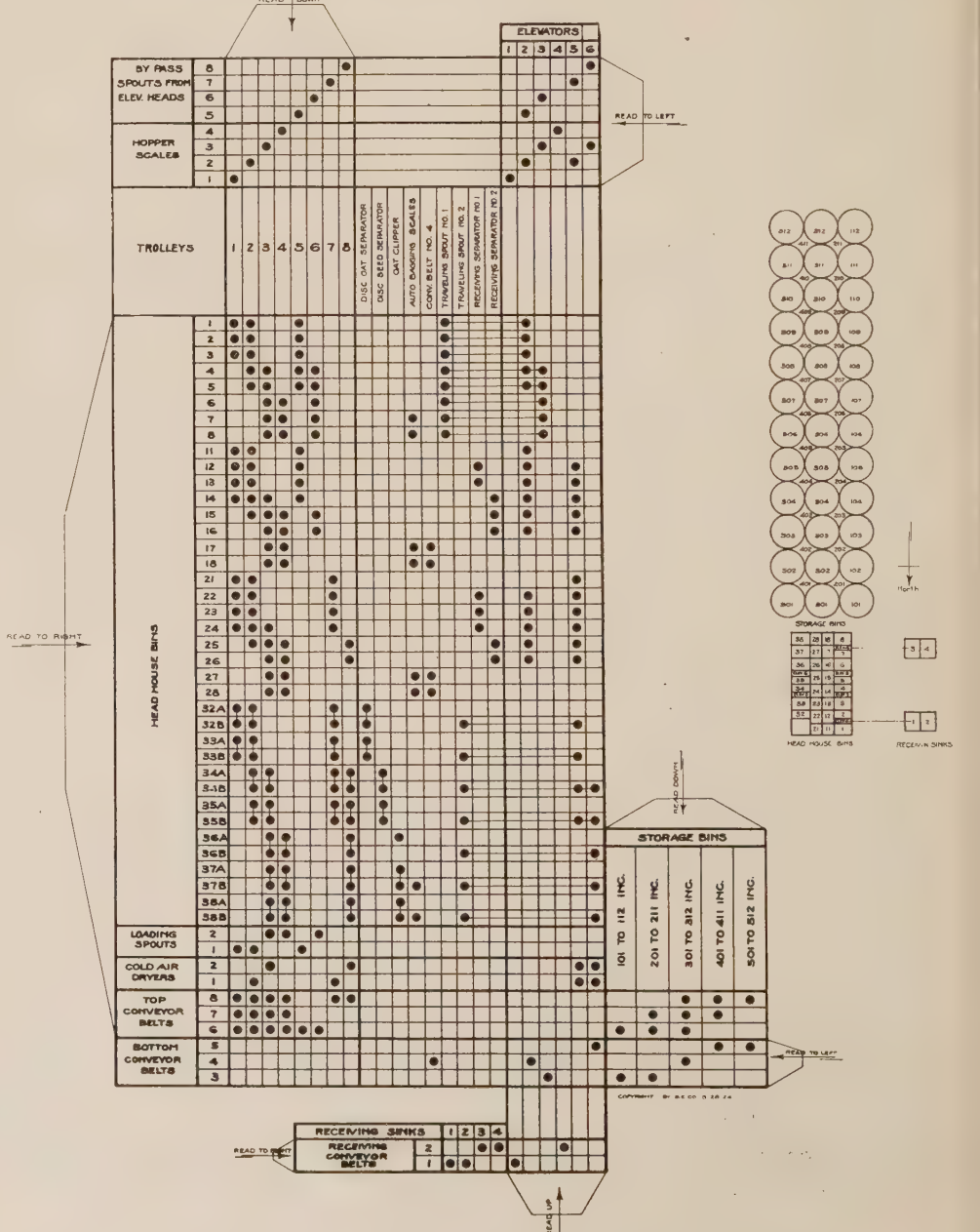
Fort Worth as a grain handling center must be considered without reference to the boundaries of the Lone Star state. While the rich territory between the Brazos and Red rivers to the Northwest may be said to be naturally tributary to the city, a radius no more distant than the far corners of the Panhandle swung northward would include the whole of Oklahoma.

From Amarillo in the Panhandle the Fort Worth & Denver City R. R. runs some 300 miles direct to Fort Worth. From Enid, Guthrie and Muskogee, leading centers of Oklahoma there run direct to Fort Worth the Rock Island, Santa Fe and Katy. Fort Worth has 12 trunk lines of railroads running directly into the city, drawing traffic from all parts of the United States, and grain traffic particularly under favorable transit privileges.

The rate of freight is adjusted so that grain originating in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and New Mexico can be shipped to Fort Worth for storage or milling and reshipped to other points.

With reference to exports thru the different Gulf ports grain held at Fort Worth is strategically situated to take advantage of any favorable situation that may arise at any of the ports. The city has five trunk lines direct to Gulf ports.

FORT WORTH has 17 grain elevators and two large flour mills and the opportunity for development is by no means exhausted. Their storage capacity is close to 10,000,000 bus. Its individual storage plants compare in size with the mammoth elevators found elsewhere only at points such as Chicago, Kansas City or Minneapolis. The grain elevators at Fort Worth are not toll takers at the bottle-necks of commerce, but rely for the patronage and profits on giving service on a competitive basis. The elevators at Fort Worth do much more for the general public than transfer, clean and store grain. Besides these services usually performed by public elevators the Fort Worth Elevators Co. will mix, blend and grade bulk grain; run it to keep in condition; clip; bag grain; grind corn, milo, kafir into chops, place



Flow Sheet and Bin Plan of Katy Elevator of Fort Worth Elevators Co., Fort Worth, Tex. [See pages 610 to 615 and front cover.]

it in sacks, tag and load into cars at 5c per cwt.; make white corn into pearl meal; represent the shipper before the appeal board; furnish insurance, make advances, and rent entire special bins. Licensed under the federal warehouse act these elevators issue federal warehouse receipts that are prime collateral with banks.

THE NEW KATY ELEVATOR of the Fort Worth Elevators Co., has been designed primarily to do a storage business. The real demand for this added facility is shown by the fact that the house was completely filled Sept. 1, the first car having been unloaded July 10. The total storage capacity of this house is 1,500,000 bus.

THE HEAD HOUSE is 42 ft. by 72 ft., 192 ft. high. It is served by two unloading tracks, each a little over a half mile long and one loading out track a half mile long on the M., K. & T. R. R. Four cars can be unloaded at one time and two cars loaded out at the same time. A 3-drum Weller Car Puller is located in the pit under the tracks, one drum serving each track, driven by a 50-h.p. Howell Red Band Motor, slip ring style, running 900 r.p.m., using 3-phase current at 440 volts, with rails and drum type speed regulator. The drum type controls are located between the tracks so that movement of the cars is in plain view of the operator at all times. Transmission from motor to drum is by Morse Silent Chain, a 15-tooth sprocket 5.73 in. in diameter driving a 129-tooth sprocket, 60 ins. centers, by a chain having 1.2 in. pitch, 7 ins. wide and 18 ft. long. Four double power shovels furnished by the Weller Mfg. Co. are located over the receiving pits, each pair driven by a Howell Red Band 60-cycle motor of the squirrel cage type of 15 h.p. running 720 r.p.m., by means of Morse Silent Chain 2 ins. wide and 12 ft. long running over sprockets 7.26 and 33.47 ins. diameter, of steel. Each of the receiving pits has a capacity of 1,500 bus. with interlocking discharge gates operated from working floor. The two 36-in. conveyor belts from pits to receiving elevator boots are driven by two 10-h.p. Howell Motors with Morse Silent Chain transmission.

Besides the two receiving elevators there are three turning and shipping legs and one leg for receiving separators. Each of the six elevators is driven with independent 75-h.p. Howell Red Band Motors connected to countershafts with Morse Silent Chain Drives; and

the countershaft to the elevator head with Link Belt Roller Chain Drive, each of the head shafts having 36-in. Gemlo Backstops. From the elevators the grain goes to four 2,500-bu. garnerers over four 2,000-bu. hopper scales with recording beams. Under the hopper scales are located four 16-in. telescope trolley spouts for by-passing around the garnerers and scales and four additional trolley spouts. The scales have 30-in. rotary valves furnished by the Weller Mfg. Co., which company also furnished the scale hoppers, collar spouts and the 6 elevator legs complete.

The trolley spouts in the working house supply two loading out spouts and three 36-in. belt conveyors extending over the storage tanks. The belts are driven by Howell Motors of 30 h.p., with Morse Silent Chains 5 ins. wide and 14.6 ft. long. Similar drives of 25 h. p. are provided for the three 36-in. belt conveyors under the storage tanks. The belt conveyors and three style G Trippers were supplied by the Weller Mfg. Co.

The machinery equipment in the head house includes two No. 413 Eureka Elevator Separators of armored construction having SKF Ball Bearings for fan and eccentric shafts, driven by Howell 15-h.p. Motors with Morse Silent Chain Drives. The screens on these two machines are automatically cleaned by the S. Howe's Co.'s unique type of traveling brush. The two self-balancing shakers are driven by two row ball bearings housed in dust proof hoods. The fan discharges from these and the large oat clippers are taken care of by three No. 15, all metal Eureka-Cyclone Dust Collectors.

A liming process equipment is a special feature of the No. 37 Eureka Oat Clipper of armored construction, having self-balancing shaker shoes. The frame of the clipper is of the extended type with outboard bearing, carrying the shaft for the cylinder in three heavy service, SKF, Self-Aligning Ball Bearings. The clipper requires a 75-h.p. Howell Motor to drive it, of the squirrel cage type with compensators. The motor runs 900 r.p.m., has a steel sprocket 6.68 ins. in diameter driven by Morse Silent Chain 10 ins. wide, a 13¼-in. sprocket on the clipper.

Four disc separators are provided, two of the largest size for wheat and oats and two for seed. They are driven by Morse Silent Chain from 7½-h.p. Howell Electric Motors. Bins are located above and below the oat clipper and the disc separators so they can be

operated without running any of the elevators.

In the basement is a complete dust collecting system with suction spouts of special design connected to all elevator boots and discharges of belt conveyors. A very complete switchboard is also located on this floor with separate switch control for the several departments. From the basement a Humphreys Employees Elevator extends to the elevator head floor and is driven by a 5-h.p. motor. In the same areaway with the employees elevator is a structural steel stairway the entire height of the head house.

THE STORAGE ANNEX comprises 36 tanks in three rows, each tank 23 ft. in diameter, surmounted by a belt gallery 40 ft. wide containing the belts, 322 ft. center to center. The walls of the conveyor gallery are entirely of glazed sash, letting in a flood of light and providing perfect ventilation. The tank structure is 286 ft. long and 100 ft. high. The working house bins are numerous and rectangular, all 9 ft. wide and most of them square.

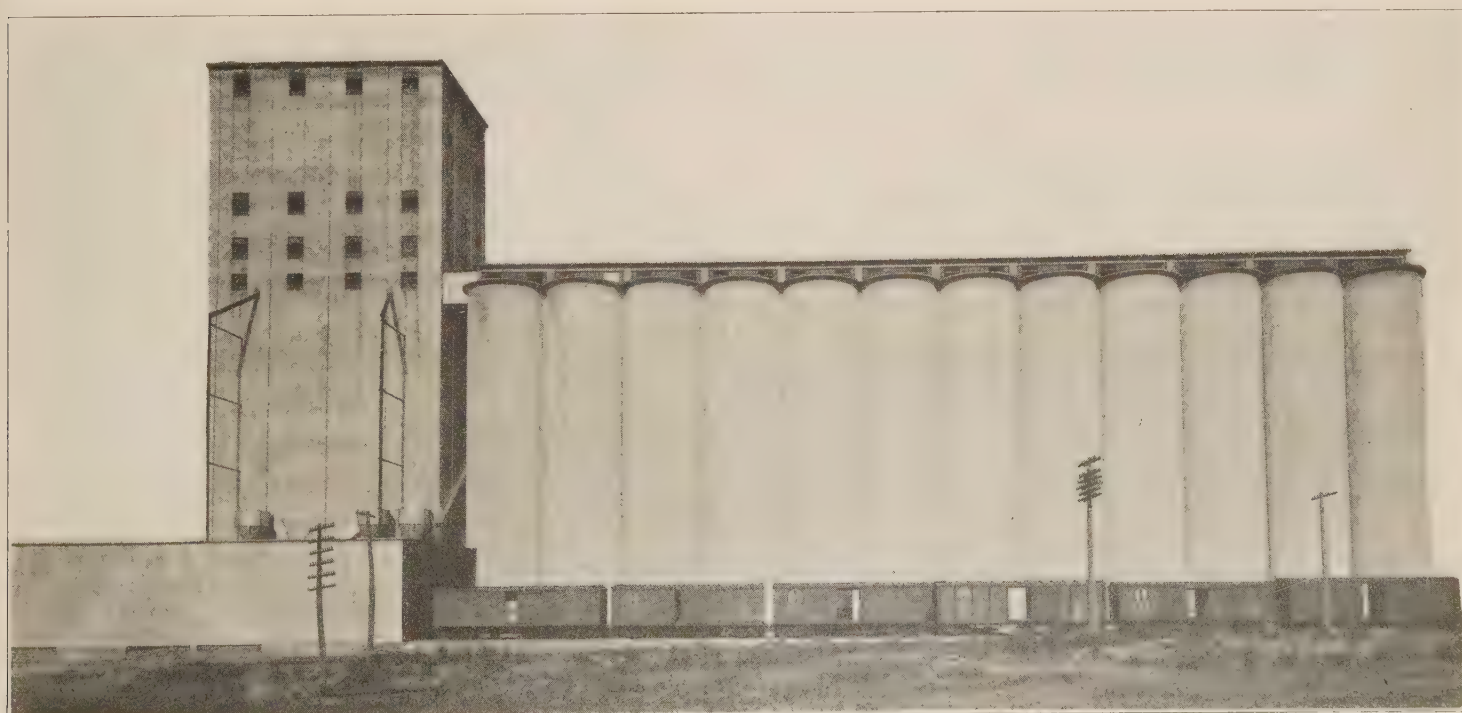
The new elevator, which was designed and built by the Southwestern Engineering Co., for the Fort Worth Elevators Co., is shown on front cover page of this number, and plans and interiors on pages 610 to 615. The novel "flowsheet" and bin plan on the facing page afford exact information on the travel of the grain from bin or machine to machine or bin.

Movement Heavy at Fort Worth.

Fort Worth is rapidly progressing as a grain handling market. Up to Oct. 27, from the first of the year, Fort Worth inspected and handled 26,170 carloads of grain, an increase of 9,170 cars over the entire business last year, according to Leo Potishman, chairman of the Cotton & Grain Exchange Com'ite on Public Relations. The total number inspected for the first 10 months of 1924 was 26,639, against 14,836 for the same period of 1923. This is a gain of 11,803 cars. Total inspections for October were 2,813 cars, against 1,341 cars during October, 1923.

The sorghums are moving earlier this year. Threshed sorghums for October, 1924, show 62 cars, against 13 for 1923. Heads show 250, against 61. The largest increase in any commodity was in wheat, in both receipts and shipments.

Two months being left, the total grain handled at Fort Worth should exceed 30,000 cars. Fort Worth grain handling facilities are being improved and enlarged so next year the market will be equipped to handle even a greater quantity expeditiously.



Reinforced Concrete Katy Elevator of Fort Worth Elevators Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.

[See pages 610 to 614 and front cover.]

Seeds

YAKIMA, WASH.—The Lilly Seed Co. has changed its name to Yakima Seed Co.

SYDNEY, MONT.—The Northland Seed Co. is being organized here. Further plans have not been announced.

EUGENE SCHAEFFEL, American representative of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., seed concern of Paris, France, died on Oct. 15.

DEKALB, ILL.—Wm. G. Eckhardt is building a large drying plant to dry seed corn on a commercial scale and is selling stock to interested farmers.

MOUNT VERNON, WASH.—Repairs are being made to the building occupied by the City Seed & Grain Co., which suffered \$80,000 damage by fire on Oct. 14.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—G. A. Chambers, formerly connected with the Sherman-Chambers Seed Co., of Riverton, Ia., is now general manager of the Nishnau Valley Seed Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Gold," stenciled in a curve, represents corn and seed grains distributed by the Craver-Dickinson Seed Co., which has been granted serial No. 202,768 on this trade mark.

BOISE, IDA.—The Idaho State Seed Show will be held here Feb. 3-6, instead of Jan. 13-16, as previously announced. This change was effected to prevent conflict with the Montana show.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n recently opened a \$4,000 seed house, equipped with cleaning machinery. It has a storage capacity of 10 cars of sacked goods. Lars Hylden is manager.

PLYMOUTH, ILL.—Lee Huey recently leased a building here in which he has established a seed house. Seed corn racks have been installed and he has room to dry and store 1,500 bus. of seed corn. He is using artificial heat for the drying.

YUMA, ARIZ.—James M. Johnston is now manager of the Delta Seed & Feed Co. Mr. Eichenauer, formerly manager of the latter concern, has accepted an executive position with the Phoenix Seed & Feed Co. at Phoenix, Ariz.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Alabama Farm Bureau Federation is closing its vetch seed operations for this season, after handling 530,000 pounds of hairy vetch for farmers in 60 counties. The majority of the seed was imported direct from Russia.—P. J. P.

THE ILLINOIS Agricultural Ass'n has asked the Illinois Freight Ass'n to establish load lot rates on sunflower seed on the same basis as grain, from Illinois points to eastern destinations. At present sunflower seed is shipped on the basis of fifth class rate.

London, Eng.—V. C. Bowden and C. H. Loveridge have become directors in Robert W. Gunson, Ltd. Both are able seedsmen.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for September, compared with September, 1923, and for 9 months ending with September, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS.

	September		9 mos. ending Sept.	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Alfalfa, lbs.	157,468	1,091,089	7,508,141	5,139,077
Beans, lbs.	8,330,269	2,497,995	52,168,731	116,370,071
Peas, lbs.	2,006,861	352,052	12,845,487	12,511,096
Clover, lbs.	1,502,410	4,108,474	34,808,634	13,921,579
Gr. seed, lbs.	337,762	760,427	1,720,843	7,503,825
EXPORTS.				
Alfalfa, lbs.	58,417	103,565	148,495	295,695
Beans bus.	29,480	52,356	420,664	517,748
Peas, bus.	2,916	6,118	50,961	66,243
Clover, lbs.	39,078	16,890	581,456	1,397,552
Timothy, lbs.	589,665	397,609	9,881,392	13,512,936
Other gr. seeds, lbs.	424,400	197,467	1,765,584	2,031,662

Chicago, Ill.—Tentative plans for the mid-winter executive meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n are made for Jan. 14 at the Sherman hotel, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.—Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. has changed its 60,000 shares of par value capital stock to stock without par value; 40,000 shares preferred and 20,000 common.

KEARNEY, N. J.—Bonnie Best Seed Co. has moved from its old location in Newark, N. J., into its new 3-story concrete and frame building, covering a space of 7,000 square feet here.

MOBILE, ALA.—Preben Ibsen has joined the sales force of Van Antwerp's Seed Store. He was formerly connected with L. Daehnfeld of Odense, Denmark, and recently with the Southern Seed Store of Norfolk, Va.

FORT COLLINS, COLO.—Members of the Colorado Seed Dealers Ass'n, at their annual convention held here Oct. 24, in an assembly room of the College of Agriculture, elected C. R. Root, Denver, pres.; C. I. Simpson, Denver, sec'y-treas.; and F. W. Simpson, Colorado Springs, vice-pres., for the ensuing year.

LANSING, MICH.—Over 30 elevator men from various parts of the state attended a meeting in the Porter apartment in the evening of Oct. 15, and took active interest in the discussion of the state crop and marketing conditions of beans. Favorable late weather conditions have caused the crop to yield better than earlier estimates indicated.

THE STATEMENT regarding decreases in area devoted to field grass seeds appearing in a Washington dispatch published in the seed columns of the Sept. 10 issue of the Journal applied, not to United States, but to Denmark. The decreases in field grass seed sown in Denmark were red clover, 17%; lucerne, 55%; mixed leguminous seeds and ordinary grass, 39%, in 1924, compared with 1919.

TOLEDO, O.—The fact that October contracts were filled with comparative ease brought out some selling of deferred futures. Good demand in evidence on moderate setbacks. Several hundred bags of prime clover were delivered on October contracts this week. Most of it went into strong hands. Many longs and shorts traded over to the deferred futures. Open interest was not large.—Southworth & Co.

WARSAW, POLAND.—The carryover of both red and white clover from last year was negligible. Exportable surplus of white clover this year is estimated at 1,500 tons, practically all of which has been contracted for by German and English buyers. The estimated exportable surplus of red clover seed from the current crop is about 3,500 tons, which will be ready for shipment about Dec. 1.—Commercial Attache Rogers.

PARIS, FRANCE.—The alfalfa season is backward and the crop is estimated at one-third of normal. Reports have it that Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and England have bought ahead in fairly large quantities of alfalfa seed. In southern France alfalfa seed is quoted around \$37.50 per ton; in central France, around \$35 per ton. Little seed is available at present. Due to the advance buying by the countries mentioned there will probably be little surplus for export to the United States.—Ass't Commercial Attache Butler.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Argentine linseed news is about as conflicting as ever. It is generally thought that about 6,000,000 acres were planted. Under favorable crop conditions this might yield 60,000,000 bus. but no doubt drought has caused serious damage so that the highest estimate on the growing crop is 40,000,000 bus. for export, and as low as 28,000,000 bus. On the past crop the export will be about 55,000,000 bus. One would think if the damage was as serious as these estimates indicate, we would have higher prices. Forty million bus. estimated for export, would furnish Europe about what it had the past year and leave nothing for United States.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its regular mid-winter meeting at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, announces Clarence K. Jones, sec'y-treas. The necessity of giving early consideration to federal seed legislation and international seed trade rules has led to the meeting being held earlier than usual.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Seed Importation Act, during the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1924, in pounds were: Alfalfa, 2,961,400; Canada bluegrass, 10,600; alsike clover, 827,400; crimson clover, 2,915,900; red clover, 165,600; white clover, 182,300; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 31,100; orchard grass, 97,700; rape, 339,600; English ryegrass, 344,800; Italian ryegrass, 143,100; timothy, 100; hairy vetch, 619,900; spring vetch, 247,800. During the corresponding period of 1923 imports were: Alfalfa, 2,848,700; Canada bluegrass, 21,900; alsike clover, 2,029,200; crimson clover, 4,798,400; white clover, 113,100; clover mixtures, 2,600; meadow fescue, 100; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 100,000; orchard grass, 13,200; rape, 519,500; English ryegrass, 238,300; Italian ryegrass, 88,300; hairy vetch, 189,400; spring vetch, 422,700.

Wholesale Grass Dealers Meeting.

The Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n is holding its fall meeting today and Nov. 11 at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill., with the best attendance in its history.

Five new members were admitted today: The Dakota Improved Seed Co., of Mitchell, S. D.; Funk Bros. Seed Co., of Bloomington, Ill.; Hogg & Lytle of Toronto, Ont.; and the Phoenix Seed & Feed Co., of Phoenix, Ariz.

The firms represented were: Canada Seed Co., Messrs. Steele-Briggs Seed Co., William Rennie Co., Toronto (Ont.), Canada; Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.; Crabbs Reynolds-Taylor Co., Crawfordsville Seed Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.; Mangelsdorf Seed Co., Atchison, Kan.; Louisville Seed Co., National Seed Co., Ross Seed Co., Louisville, Ky.; Brent & Co., Spears-Kiser Co., Woodford Spears & Sons, Paris, Ky.; W. G. Scarlett & Co., J. J. Buffington & Co., Blamberg Bros., Inc., W. A. Simpson Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Isbell & Co., Jackson, Mich.; C. E. De Puy Co., Pontiac, Mich.; Northrup King & Co., Minneapolis Seed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Northern Field Seed Co., Winona, Minn.; J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. I. Bushnell & Co., Plant Seed Co., Charles E. Prunty, Schisler-Cornell Seed Co., Edward F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Conklin & Son, Binghamton, N. Y.; Standford Seed Co., Whitney-Noyes Seed Co., Craver-Dickinson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., New York City, N. Y.; J. Charles McCullough Seed Co., J. M. McCullough Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. W. Flower Co., Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Hill & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Kellogg Seed Co., L. Teweles & Co., Courteen Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Chicago, bus.	458,000	106,000	4,000	8,000
Duluth, bus.	6,177,901	2,453,883	4,553,917	1,555,464
* Ft. William, bus.	836,489		136,117	
Milwaukee, bus.	165,775	120,650	4,500	
Minneapolis, bus.	3,474,790	1,952,810	1,455,170	1,542,270
Superior, bus.	3,289,390	1,736,167	2,747,404	1,195,105
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	4,845,000	4,419,000	4,924,000	1,804,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,383,300	755,500	204,670	724,612
New York, bags.			350	
Toledo, bags.	6,081	1,774	1,689	2,223
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	888,000	1,681,000	339,000	514,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	747,195	304,223	266,040	753,425
New York, bus.	8,490		19,491	
Toledo, bags.	2,096	2,691	627	3,639
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth, cars.	62	13	6	1
Kans. City, bus.	103,400	17,600	76,000	20,000
St. Louis, bus.	27,600	4,800	32,250	2,150
Wichita, bus.	2,400			
ALSIKE				
Toledo, bags.	925	1,198	404	973

*Four weeks ending Oct. 31.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Centerton, Ark.—Louis Chastain is building new feed and grist mill and installing a platform scale here.

Texarkana, Ark.—The Clark-Lynn Grain Co. preparing to rebuild its warehouse that was st through fire last August.

Conway, Ark.—The Jones Mlg. Co. recently suffered a \$3,000 loss through the destruction of a grain and hay warehouse.

Paragould, Ark.—Fire, originating from unknown causes, destroyed the detached warehouse of the House Kamp Grain Co. on Nov. 6.

Sheridan, Ark.—Petition in voluntary bankruptcy for the Nail Grain Co. has been filed by H. E. Nail. Assets \$4,999 and liabilities \$845. Unsecured claims totaled \$7,014.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The four-story mill and a five-story elvtr. and warehouse of the O'Donnell-Draeger Rice Mlg. Co. was recently completed at a cost of over \$100,000. E. A. Draeger is v. pres. and general mgr.

Magnolia, Ark.—The Williams Grain & Produce Co. is the name of a newly established firm dealing in grain, flour and feed here. M. E. Williams, formerly of Hope, Ark., and George M. Johnson are among those connected with the establishment of this concern.

Little Rock, Ark.—Professional yeggmen robbed the Shofner Feed Co. recently, blowing the safe and obtaining \$250, according to Harvey Shofner, the prop. They forced a section of a tin wall and after gaining entrance, rolled the safe into the rear yard and apparently worked at their leisure.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Calif.—The opening of the new warehouse and elvtr. of the Sunset Mlg. Grain Co. has been postponed until the middle of this month.

Santa Ana, Cal.—Dust from the grain used the "flareback" at the mills of George Croley, grain and feed dealer, which severely burned Emil Staack.

Redwood City, Cal.—Fire, not covered by insurance, did \$10,000 damage to the feed establishment of J. B. Perry. Four carloads of grain had also just been unloaded.

Baldwin Park, Cal.—We now have a railroad siding with Pacific Electric Railway service. We are carrying a complete stock of grain and mill feeds, and contemplate the installation of machinery for grinding and mixing feeds.—Glesby Bros. Grain & Mlg. Co. (It was reported in the last number of the Journal that this branch has just been opened.)

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—Vernon & Buckerfield have moved their export offices to the Pacific Building.

Indian Head, Sask.—George Henslow, a prominent grain dealer in this section, died while on his way home recently.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Plans for a flour mill to be built here are being prepared for the International Mlg. Co. of Minneapolis.

Vancouver, B. C.—Offices in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building were opened here by Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland.

Gray, Alta.—The Province Grain Co. lost its elvtr. and about 15,000 bus. of wheat by fire recently. Loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Viking, Alta.—John McDonald has started a flour mill here, the first that the town has had since the old local plant was destroyed by fire some eight years ago.

Red Deer, Alta.—A group of local grain producers are establishing a small flour mill here. The mill complete, with installations, will cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—W. A. Henderson has been appointed mgr. of the Spillers Elvtr. now practically completed here. Previously he was elvtr. mgr. of the Robin Hood Mills, Ltd., at Calgary.

Calgary, Alta.—The new bins at the Robin Hood Mills are now in operation. The additional capacity amounted to 370,000 bus. which added to the former capacity gives them a total of 620,000 bus. A. J. McMillan is mgr. for the company.

Port Perry, Ont.—Thieves made off with \$11,650 worth of Victory bonds and \$75 in treasury notes and a number of bond coupons after forcing a window and opening the safe in the grain warehouse of Hogg & Lytle. The bonds were not registered.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—We will not construct an elvtr. at this point for the present. We understand, however, that the Canadian National is considering a plan to construct here in the near future.—P. W. Smith, sec'y Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Ore.

Winnipeg, Man.—Commercial grades of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat for the present crop year were fixed early this month by the Western Grain Standards Board. Importing centers received samples of these grades for a basis for foreign buying of the Canadian crop.

Winnipeg, Man.—James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., have acquired a line of elvtrs. from the R. B. McLean Elvtr. Co., Ltd., at Ardill, Expanse, Kincaid, La Flache, Mortlach, Milestone, Mossbank, Harris and Meyroone in Saskatchewan. They will be operated by the Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd., one of the Richardson firm's subsidiaries.

Vancouver, B. C.—Ex-Mayor R. H. Gale is being sued. A fellow who introduced him to a representative of Spillers, Ltd., of London, says he is entitled to \$250,000 as a commission on the amount of capital invested in Canada as a result of the introduction, since Mr. Gale was successful in obtaining the Spiller capital as additional to his own.

Vancouver, B. C.—The newly constructed No. 2 government elvtr. commenced to unload grain on Nov. 4. Two of the three 20,000-bus.-per-hour capacity hoppers are also in use. Provision has been made for increasing the capacity of this plant by 1,500,000 bus. when such additional capacity is needed. No. 1 can be enlarged by 1,000,000 bus. conveniently.

Saskatoon, Sask.—D. R. Lamont has been appointed mgr. of this office for the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Mr. Lamont formerly operated a mill in southern Manitoba, later associating himself with the Western Canada Flour Mills; for a time he was connected with the Lake of the Woods Mlg. Co. as mgr., after which he became interested with the co-op. company, where he has been for the past seven years. Altogether he has been in the grain business for the last 26 years.

COLORADO

Holyoke, Colo.—The plant for Reimer Smith Grain Co. is nearly finished by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Denver, Colo.—A small loss was sustained by the Colorado Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. from fire caused by friction of a pulley on a metal spout.

Denver, Colo.—J. K. Mullen, head of the Colorado Mill & Elvtr. Co., celebrated his golden wedding anniversary recently. Friends from over the country showered him with congratulations.

Deertrail, Colo.—This elvtr. is now owned and operated by the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., of Denver. The house has been remodeled. The Farmers Mlg. Co. does not exist any more; however, there is a Farmers' Union Elvtr. Co. here.—C. E. Peterson, mgr., Ady & Crowe Elvtr.

ILLINOIS

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Mason Hawpe Elvtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Middle Grove, Ill.—Harrod Lbr. Co. now operates the elvtr. here.—R. E. Davis, agt.

Carlinville, Ill.—I will act in the capacity of mgr. for the Carlinville Grain Co.—Chester A. McClelland.

London Mills, Ill.—Porter Welch has succeeded Newton Hummel as mgr. of the Farmers' Co-op. Co.

Raymond, Ill.—I have succeeded L. E. Hendrickson as mgr. of the Farmers' Grain & Supply Co.—F. A. Todt.

Fullerton (Farmer City, p. o.), Ill.—J. W. Turner has been succeeded by L. E. Gowler as mgr. for Scholer & Gring elvtr.

Columbia, Ill.—The farmers in this vicinity contemplate forming a stock company to take over the properties of the idle Star Mills.

Shelbyville, Ill.—The E. Miller remodeled flour mill, known as the "Old Brick Mill," was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$25,000.

Thomas Station (Alvin, p. o.), Ill.—Seeger & Betts, of Marshfield, Ind., is having the Reliance Construction Co. cover their elvtr. with iron.

Litchfield, Ill.—The old Munday elvtr. has been sold to E. J. Swires who is dismantling the house. The elvtr. was somewhat damaged by a tornado.

Decatur, Ill.—Alterations on the Shellbarger Mill of the American Hominy Co. are being made by the owners, J. M. Allen and H. S. Gebhart.

Cissna Park, Ill.—Philip Kibler, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. here for the past sixteen years, died at the Hospital in Rochester, Minn., late last month.

Pekin, Ill.—James Heck has resigned as mgr. for the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. L. L. Preston, one of the directors, is in charge until a new mgr. is obtainable.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. recently suffered the loss of its flour and feed house and over a \$1,000 worth of stock therein. It was covered by insurance.

Villa Grove, Ill.—Glen Barrack's resignation as mgr. of the Villa Grove Farmers' Elvtr., where he has been successfully conducting business for the concern, takes effect Jan. 1.

La Prairie, Ill.—The deal for the purchase of the La Prairie Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has fallen through; consequently the local mgr., O. W. Alexander, is continuing the business.

Milmine, Ill.—I have taken over the C. L. Smith elvtr. here and expect to operate it. I have been mgr. of the Farmers' Elvtr. at Arcola for the past four years.—P. B. Rollings.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Open forum and general discussion took place at a meeting addressed by M. L. Vehon here, Oct. 28. The attendance was made up of grain dealers in the vicinity.

St. Clair, Ill.—Sacked alfalfa meal belonging to the Mixed Feed Supply Co. and the Denver Alfalfa Mfg. Co. valued at \$10,000, was lost through fire and water in the Winstanley Warehouse.

Springfield, Ill.—Edward Talbott, who has been in the grain business here for over forty years, died at his home Nov. 1. He was in his 70th year.—John H. Lloyd, John H. Lloyd & Co. (Mr. Talbott had elvtrs. at Cantrall and Athens, Ill.)

Glasford, Ill.—In a suit brot by the Glasford Banner Farmers Elvtr. Co. the appellate court has affirmed the decision of the circuit court of Peoria County against the Turner-Hudnut Co., of Pekin, giving the elvtr. company judgment for \$7,450 and costs.

White Heath, Ill.—H. M. York has engaged in the grain and lumber business here. He was formerly at Symerton in the grain business of the firm of Murray & York for the past four years. The firm name here was William Murray and is now Murray & York.

Astoria, Ill.—Harvey L. Mummert, mgr. for this company, left Oct. 1. Business has been temporarily suspended, as the company is planning to reorganize. A shortage of \$54,064.81 is the reason given for the issuance of preferred stock.—J. J. Clovis, ass't mgr., Astoria Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Morris, Ill.—Various problems, including the present and future condition of the grain business, were discussed at a meeting held here Oct. 28. "Terminal Marketing" and "Centralized Auditing" were two of the topics considered. These meetings are a part of an educational program carried on throughout the state.

St. Joseph, Ill.—U. G. Swearingen and I. N. Walker, who have been engaged in the grain business as partners since 1900, having elvtrs. here and at Pauline, sold both houses to A. E. Long. The partnership bought the elvtr. here from Coon Bros. in 1900 and erected the one at Pauline in 1904. Mr. Swearingen will devote his time to his banking business, but Mr. Walker has made no plans for the future as yet. Mr. Long was engaged in the grain business at Rossville for twenty years.

Decatur, Ill.—Edward D. Evans, pres. of the Evans Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., who recently bought the American Hominy Co.'s plant here, has disposed of the Suffern-Hunt Mills unit to the Decatur Mfg. Co., a new corporation formed under the laws of Delaware and capitalized at \$1,000,000. Herbert H. Corman, formerly mgr. of these mills and subsequently with the American Hominy Co., though more recently connected with the Springfield (Ill.) Elvtr. Mfg. Co., is pres. and general manager. "Only the corn mill will be operated for the present," Mr. Corman reports. L. T. Armstrong is sec'y-treas.

Cairo, Ill.—The Delta Elvtr., operated by the Lynch Grain Co., burned Oct. 27 with a loss of \$120,000. The house contained 65,000 bus. of oats valued at \$35,000, and 60,000 cloth bags worth \$9,000. This elvtr. was erected in 1902 by the Redman-Magee Co. at a cost of \$35,000. Replacement valued today is figured at \$75,000. When Mr. Redman died the firm name was changed to Magee-Lynch Grain Co. Later when Mr. Magee died another reorganization was effected and the name of the company became the Lynch Grain Co. A. W. Lynch and Mrs. J. B. Magee were equal shareholders in the elvtr.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Continental Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Frank Haines, ass't treas. of J. H. Dole & Co., succeeds the late Hiram N. Sager as mgr. thereof.

John E. Brennan, of John E. Brennan & Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis Nov. 8. His many friends in the trade will be gratified to know that he is rapidly convalescing.

The Grain Marketing Co. has taken possession of the Union Elvtr. here. The house is being filled with oats.

Board of Trade membership sold Nov. 7 at \$8,100. For the first time in nearly a year no applications for membership were posted Oct. 28.

George Smith Blakeslee, 76, founder of the firm of G. S. Blakeslee & Co., and member of the Board since 1875, died of heart disease here recently.

Joseph Leiter, who tried to "corner" the wheat market in 1898, has made application for re-instatement to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Joseph Faroll of Faroll Bros. & Co., and Miss Berenice Dreyfuss of New Iberia, La., left on a four months' honeymoon to Europe after they were married in the home of the bride.

On Oct. 27, by a vote of 606 to 180, members of the Chicago Board of Trade authorized the establishment of a Clearing House Corporation for cotton transactions. The system in operation at New York and New Orleans will be adopted here.

The "Pennsylvania" is the name applied to the 600,000-bu. elvtr. recently acquired by J. J. Badenoch Co. It is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A detailed report of the acquisition of this plant, as well as a description and the alterations contemplated at the time, appeared in this column Sept. 25.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: John B. Gilfillan, Jr., Morris R. Glaser, Johannes L. Ravensway, Kurt J. Bartsch, James J. Williamson, William L. Heptig, Jr., George T. Moxley, George O. Stremmel, James P. Sledge, Edward R. O'Connell, John William Barkdull, Jr., James Alexander Crowe, William P. Stewart, Kenneth E. Womack, Joseph Walker, Lamar Fleming, Jr., Henry Markley Crosswell, Robert C. Napier, John K. Dorrance, Charles Allen Johnson, William David Felder, H. E. Casdorf and Henry U. Harris. The following memberships have been transferred: Harold C. Hunt, Chas. E. Huntington, Jr., Henry W. Cohu, Geo. W. Eddy, L. A. Hansel, Est. Jas. A. Taylor, Thos. W. Dudman, John W. Hatten, Robt. B. McClean, Arthur B. Larkin, Est. John W. Barkdull, Est. Geo. R. Crowe, Howard H. Logan, John G. Beaty, Jas. R. Ness, H. Stanley Haskins, W. C. Ervin, Est. N. L. Moffitt, Thos. V. Brennan, Lewis F. Gifford, Patrick Brennan. The following members have died: Geo. R. Crowe, N. L. Moffitt, John W. Barkdull, Wm. C. Comstock, Chas. I. Hutchinson, Moses J. Bloom, Wm. P. Tuttle. The following has been suspended: J. M. Byrne, Jr.

INDIANA

Peru, Ind.—The Peru Mfg. Co. suffered a damage loss by fire on Oct. 31.

Nappanee, Ind.—Mr. Nold, v.-pres. and head miller, died recently.—Nappanee Mfg. Co.

Brookston, Ind.—Halstead Bros. are having the Reliance Const. Co. cover their elvtr. with iron.

Churubusco, Ind.—The new scale house being built here for the Mayer Grain Co. is nearing completion.

Valparaiso, Ind.—B. H. Wood & Son have just completed the erection of a most complete flour and cereal mill.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Boone Grain & Supply Co. will be painted. This elvtr. is operated by the Farmers' Co-op. Grain Co.

Speichers, Ind.—The Wabash Valley Merc. Co.'s elvtr. that burned to the ground recently will not be rebuilt.—Wm. Mattern.

Gwynnville, Ind.—The Reliance Construction Co. is putting in motor power and making a few other improvements for W. D. Springer.

Carmel, Ind.—Final settlement of the Carmel Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will be about 60c on the dollar, according to reports and the receiver.

Lacrosse, Ind.—C. W. Wood has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. effective Dec. 1, but expects to remain in the grain business.

Raub, Ind.—Samuel P. Cunningham has been appointed receiver for the Benton County Grain Co. and will sell the property at auction Nov. 22 at 10:00 o'clock.

Columbus, Ind.—George G. Schwartzkopf, 55, formerly of the recently dissolved partnership of Schaefer & Schwartzkopf, died after several weeks' illness.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A new cleaner, dust collector, and a stand of elvtr. legs is being put in the Garten Feed Co.'s feed plant by the Reliance Construction Co.

Chalmers, Ind.—The new elvtr. to replace the one that burned Aug. 1, for the Barr Grain Co., was put in operation last week. The Reliance Const. Co. did the work.

Evansville, Ind.—The Folz Mfg. Co. has been capitalized for \$15,000 to deal in grain, flour and cereals. Directors, Irvin Folz, Henry Hillebrand and John D. Hillebrand.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Big Four Railway is tearing down the Indianapolis Elvtr. "A" and the ground will be used for railway purposes.—W. R. Gibbons, Real Estate and Tax Agent, Cincinnati.

Morristown, Ind.—The Morristown Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated for \$10,000 to operate elvtrs. and mills, succeeding the Morristown Grain Co. The directors are H. E. and L. J. Kinney, J. H. and J. M. Snider. These directors formerly operated the latter firm.

New Alsace, Ind.—The flour mill owned and operated by Cornelius Fette and known as the New Alsace Flour Mills, burned with a loss of \$30,000, insurance \$8,000. The fire started from a hot box in the shafting. The mill had been in operation over a hundred years and had been repaired recently.

Bainbridge, Ind.—Miller, McKeehan & Co. have purchased the Bainbridge elvtr. that was formerly owned and operated by Wilson, Miller & Son. The new proprietors take possession Dec. 10. Harley E. Miller, who has been the junior partner in the latter firm, will be mgr. for the new company.

Windfall, Ind.—Fire did approximately \$20,000 damage to the Windfall Grain Co.'s elvtr. at 3 A. M., Oct. 5. L. L. Cook, mgr. of the company that closed this house some three years ago, reported that the house was only partially insured. All the machinery was intact and is a total loss.

Evansville, Ind.—The Evansville Grain Co., which was reported as having incorporated for \$50,000 in August 25 number, has completed a new 100x80-foot elvtr. on both the Ohio River and the railroad. Oats and soy beans, as well as grain, is being handled. A Nashville office is maintained to expedite southern business.

Decatur, Ind.—The elvtr. and feed mill of the Fornax Mfg. Co. burned Oct. 29. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$19,500. A new sifter was just being installed. Herman Gillig, general manager of the company since its organization in 1915, announced that the stockholders would hold a meeting to decide the fate of the organization soon.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Nathan & Wolf Co. will have a Pennsylvania side track by the last of Nov. They have just installed a Monitor Seed Cleaner, a combination bag piler and conveyor, and an Economy Elvtr. Co.'s steel elvtr. for taking stuffs to the second floor of their 25,000 sq. ft. warehouse. They will install special cleaning machinery at an early date.

Summitville, Ind.—Logan Hinshaw, of Ingalls, will take possession of the Urmston Grain Co.'s elvtr. here Nov. 12. The coal business is included in the deal. Mr. Hinshaw has been in the same line of business at Ingalls. Ed Montgomery, mgr. for the Urmston interests for the past seven years, may possibly accept a similar position with the company at some other station.

Warsaw, Ind.—The factory and office building of the Hugro Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of the R. L. Dollings Co., was sold Oct. 27 to J. W. Sackhouse, of Etna Green, for \$21,000. Mr. Sackhouse is a grain and lumber dealer.

Newport, Ind.—The grain elvtr. here has been sold and will be known hereafter as the Newport Grain Co. Repairs are now being made on the house. The company will handle grain, grass seeds, tankage, feeds, fertilizer, and coal. D. P. Williams will manage the house.

Schneider, Ind.—The 200,000-bu. transfer elvtr. at this point, owned by the New York Central Ry. Co., that has been idle for the past three years, is being overhauled. I understand that it is to be operated by the George J. Le Beau Co., of Chicago. The elvtr. was used solely for a transfer grain elvtr. and handled from 500 to 800 cars of grain in transit a month, the purpose being to let the grain dry. —C. C. Brown, Brown Grain Co.

IOWA

Leslie, Ia.—The Eddy & Curnes elvtr. was burned by fire recently.

Churdan, Ia.—M. E. Blazer, prop. of the North Grain Elvtr., has gone to Long Beach for the winter.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—A meeting of the mgrs. of the elvtrs. in Lyon county was held here Oct. 9 and 23.

Alvord, Ia.—The new Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. opened its door to patrons less than three weeks ago. Henry Kroger is the mgr.

Storm Lake, Ia.—M. E. Tracy, who has been in the grain business here for 15 years, will represent J. J. Badenoch Co., of Chicago.

Luverne, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. never organized, and as far as building an elvtr.—it was never started.—Sanford & Lindbak.

Tama, Ia.—N. S. Beale & Son have enlarged their elvtr. with additional floor space. A radio set has been installed and the house will be painted.

Nevada, Ia.—Wyatt Dunklebarger has sold his elvtr. building on the C. & N. W. to D. Brastad of Grundy Center. The Clark Brown Grain Co. hold a long time lease on the plant.

Sioux City, Ia.—We are indebted to Freeman Bradford, sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, for a copy of the "Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Sioux City Grain Exchange."

Sioux City, Ia. — William R. Cheely, 46, mgr. of the Mystic Mills for the past five years, died after 18 years of illness from Bright's disease. He was formerly connected with the International Mlg. Co., of New Prague, Minn.

Alton, Ia.—We have installed a 40 h.p. electric Monarch Attrition Mill and an 8 ton Howe scale at our station at Hospers. Local talent is suspicioned for the recent robbery we had as reported in your last issue.—Klein Bros. Grain Co.

Dows, Ia.—In addition to the improvements made on the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. reported in the last number, they have also put on a new fire-proof roof, repaired the siding, painted the office, and put "V" shape cups on the leg belt.—B. O. Sweet, mgr.

Garrison, Ia.—The Garrison Grain & Lbr. Co. has been succeeded by A. J. Froning & Son. A. J. Froning and L. E. Runyan are running the house. The Benton Grain Co., with R. B. Scott as mgr., is operating the Farmers Lbr. & Grain Co.'s house.

KANSAS

Morganville, Kans.—A small loss occurred in the elvtr. of Anton E. Peterson recently.

Sterling, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. are planning the erection of a new office building.

Leoti, Kan.—Charles P. Nelson is no longer mgr. for the Leoti Equity Mill & Elvtr. Co. here.

Altamont, Kans. — James Ware dropped dead in the hospital at Mound Valley recently.

Lincoln, Kan.—The Meier Grain Co., Salina, bought the J. E. Weber Grain Co.'s elvtr. here at auction for \$600.

Stockton, Kan.—All the money was taken from my safe recently.—D. E. Wallace, Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.

Lucas, Kan.—The J. E. Weber Grain Co.'s elvtr. was purchased at the Salina auction for \$1,000 by H. L. Mansfield.

Sterling, Kan.—The D. J. Fair Co.'s elvtr. has been purchased by Oline & Atherton and the house is now in operation.

Palco, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elvtr. of the Western Star Mill Co. The house was damaged similarly on March 1 of this year.

Hope, Kan.—The J. E. Weber Grain Co.'s elvtr. here has been sold to the Farmers Co-op. Co. for \$675. The house was sold at auction at Salina.

Osage, Kan.—Carl Teichgraber, of Kansas City and Lindsborg, Kan., is now owner of the Osage Grain & Elvtr. Co., having closed the deal with the Citizens State Bank.

Salina, Kan.—The Western Star Mill Co. is the first milling company here to install a radio, by means of which they intend to keep in constant touch with the markets.

Attica, Kan.—The Attica Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s offices were robbed again, along with two other business establishments in town. All, incidentally, were burglarized six weeks ago.

Udall, Kan.—The Udall Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by banking interests and is now idle. The plant was of 100-bbl. capacity and Ross H. Stratton formerly operated it.

Macksville, Kan.—The Macksville Mill & Elvtr. Co. did not complete their company. It was a stock proposition and the farmers did not buy.—C. F. Davidson, Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co.

St. Paul, Kan.—Frank O'Brien has bought the elvtr. here formerly owned by the Pearl Roller Mills Co. of Oswego. He opened the 10,000-bu. house for business Nov. 1.—O'Brien Elvtr. Co.

Wellington, Kan.—Charles L. Roos, former pres. of the Millers Federation, has resigned from active management of the Hunter Mlg. Co. effective immediately. He will take a year's rest.

Elsmore, Kan.—We recently installed a pit and steel loading out spout and made minor repairs. J. T. Borton has completed the work and we are again open for business. Elsmore Mill & Elevator Co.

Solom, Kan.—The elvtr. here, which is one of four formerly belonging to the J. E. Weber Grain Co., of Kansas City, was sold at Salina at auction to C. Heller Solom, for \$5,000. An effort to group the property failed.

Stockton, Kan.—I had removed all the money from my safe, so the robbers that recently invaded my plant got nothing, however, they scattered my notes, checks, and legal documents all over the floor.—W. H. Morrison.

Quinter, Kan.—Burglars entered the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s office recently, but got nothing of value. An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow the safe. A note saying "By your new safe from us. Hoo Gee Dik and the Gang," was found attached to the safe door.

Wichita, Kan.—Clark Burd, pres. of the Clark Burd Grain Co., was exonerated from charges made against him by the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of Caldwell. He was sued jointly with J. L. Bobeck, son of the pres. of the co-op. company and charged with conspiracy to defraud and to gamble in grain, by which the company lost \$16,700.

Rosedale, Kan.—Work on the new plant for the Rosedale Mlg. Co. is progressing rapidly. It is to be 48x80 feet, six stories high, of standard fire-proof construction with a capacity of 1,000 bbls. of flour and corn meal daily.

Hutchinson, Kan.—L. E. Raymond, formerly manager of the Raymond Grain Co. of Wichita, is now mgr. for the Kansas Grain Co. here, having succeeded Lew Rethorst. Mr. Rethorst temporarily has retired from the grain business.—Cal.

Quinter, Kan.—The Quinter Mill & Elvtr. Co. was organized to complete the last unit, a large storage elvtr., of this plant, but same has not been done as yet. Three units, however, have been completed and are in operation.—E. L. Wukizer, sec'y.

Minneapolis, Kan. — John Wolfersberger, owner of elvtrs. at Minneapolis, Lindsey and Brewer, died at his home here last month. When removing his gun from his car it accidentally discharged in such a manner that he was fatally wounded. He was 47 years old and is survived by his widow and four children.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. M. McNeil and C. G. Smith have opened offices in the Rorabaugh-Wiley building as the Home Grain Co. Mr. McNeill was formerly mgr. for Armour Grain Co. here and Mr. Smith was formerly secretary of the Peirson-Lathrop Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., and also formerly mgr. of the Farmers Comm. Co. here.

Lyons, Kan.—The name of A. Swanson, mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Union of this place, is being mentioned for appointment as state grain inspector, it being understood that many of Mr. Swanson's friends in the trade have recommended him to Governor-elect Ben S. Paulen. Mr. Swanson has had wide experience in the business. For some years he was employed by milling companies in various capacities, and prior to coming here he was mgr. for the Farmers Grain & L. S. Co-op. Ass'n of Coats. At various times in the past he has served as vice-pres. and a director of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.—Cal.

Wichita, Kan.—It is a fact that we have arranged to increase our capacity to two million bushels and have begun work. John S. Metcalf Co. of Chicago has furnished the plans, specifications, and superintendent, who is here now. The excavation is nearly finished (Oct. 29). We will put in foundations, track, etc., this fall and complete the tanks before time for the movement of the new crop.—L. H. Powell (pres.), Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. (It was reported in the last issue that the company would increase the storage space from 1,200,000 bus. to 2,000,000 bus., building 15 re-enforced bins of the same type as the 27 now in use, at a cost of \$250,000.)

KENTUCKY

Brodhead, Ky.—A small loss was sustained by J. H. Laswell & Co., from fire recently.

Bardwell, Ky.—The Harlan-Lowe Mill Co. suffered slight damage by fire when their bleacher caught fire and burned to ashes.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Nieman & Nieman have taken more office space in the Provident Bldg. for their grain, flour and feed business.

MARYLAND

Locust Point, Md.—The "Planet" was the first ocean steamer to load grain out of the new Locust Point elvtr. of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., taking 20,000 bus. of malting barley from the house on Oct. 23.

Hagerstown, Md.—W. A. Danzer bid on the property of the discontinued firm of Boyer & Heard for J. W. Myers & Co., wholesale grocers. All the buildings will be torn down and a large warehouse erected.—C. Edward Heard.

Baltimore, Md.—The death of Mr. P. Macauley Birkhead was announced at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 29.

MICHIGAN

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Hayden Mlg. Co. has installed a separator to clean wheat.

Corunna, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Albert Todd Co. was partially damaged recently.

Avoca, Mich.—Dussa Bros. bought the J. G. Brown mill known as the Avoca Mlg. Co.—X.

Blaine, Mich.—The Blaine Co-op. Co. has moved.—X. (Mail addressed to them was returned marked "not here.")

Grand Ledge, Mich.—The elvtr. of the Grand Ledge Produce & Supply Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Oct. 30.

Clinton, Mich.—Electric motors, for use when the water supply fails, have been installed by the Atlas Mlg. Co.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Pinconning Bean & Grain Co., owned and operated by J. E. Martindale, has been purchased by the Cass City Grain Co.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. is installing a feed grinder in their new warehouse addition.—W. S. Compton, mgr. Lewellyn Bean Co.

Augusta, Mich.—W. E. Bowen & Son have spent \$5,000 in improvements on their flour mill here and have re-opened after a four-year shutdown.

Pine River, Mich.—The Cass City Grain Co., of Standish, has taken over the elvtr. of J. E. Martindale here. It was known as the Pine River Bean & Grain Co.

Howell, Mich.—The James Taft Elvtr. has been purchased by John Wriggellworth. He sold his fully equipped, modern elvtr. at Cohoctah to us.—W. B. Dean & Son.

Saranac, Mich.—For \$6,500, Levi Marshall of Ionia, bought at public auction, from the receiver for the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, the elvtr. and other buildings formerly belonging to the ass'n.

Tawas City, Mich.—The Wilson Grain Co.'s flouring mill was completely burned, with a loss of \$25,000. The plant was built 18 years ago by the Michigan Cereal Co. The loss was partly covered.

Kerby, Mich.—The Albert Todd Co.'s frame elvtr. burned with its entire contents. The sugar beet weigh house where the books and records were kept, was also destroyed along with two box cars loaded with baled hay and straw. The elvtr. was completed filled, and many farmers had grain stored in the house. Some 4,000 bus. of oats, 3,000 bus. of wheat, and 2,500 bus. of beans, went up in smoke with hundreds of tons of baled hay stored under the roof, and a newly arrived shipment of 225 tons of coal to fill the new coal shed. During the \$50,000 blaze the door of the safe was soon open and one hinge bolt has since been found missing, consequently there is every reason to believe that yeggmen are to be blamed for the destruction.

MINNESOTA

Pine Island, Minn.—Walter Abbott has built a feed grinding mill here.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—The Red Lake Falls Mlg. Co. has opened its new elvtr. with W. J. Philion as mgr.

Rice, Minn.—John Gazet, 63, prominent grain elvtr. man in this state, died suddenly from heart disease.

Kasota, Minn.—J. R. Stewart of the Banner Grain Co., of Minneapolis, has purchased an idle cleaning and mixing house from the trustee of the defunct Gee-Lewis Co., of Minneapolis.

Greenwald, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Greenwald Elvtr. Co. was struck by lightning with only slight damage resulting.

Elk River, Minn.—The Elk River Mlg. Co. is having a 6,000 bus. addition to the elvtr. erected. The total capacity will then amount to 16,000 bus.

Duluth, Minn.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool directors have completed arrangements for handling 1,500,000 bus. of Manitoba wheat here, with the McCabe Elvtr. Co.

Tracy, Minn.—The old plant belonging to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this place is being iron-clad, and other repairs are being made. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Morristown, Minn.—The new elvtr. for the Big Diamond Mills Co. is practically complete adding considerable additional storage. A new freight elvtr. has also been installed in the warehouse.

Duluth, Minn.—S. A. McPhail has re-entered the grain business as representative in this market for Cross, Roy, Eberhardt & Harris. He was given a hearty reception on his reappearance on the trading floor.

Bombay (Kenyon, P. O.), Minn.—The Fleischmann Malting Co., of Red Wing, has purchased the assets of the Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. The latter has been unable to meet its obligations and suspended operation the middle of last month.

Ellsworth, Minn.—The partnership of Egan, Greig & Stockdale, in the grain elvtr. business here, has been terminated, the latter two withdrawing. A new company, to be known as Egan & Co., has been formed, the new members being the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—G. A. de Werd, of Milbank, S. D., has purchased the Bingham Bros. Elvtr. here. The house has been closed over a year. The plant is being overhauled and a feed mill is being installed. A son, J. A. de Werd, is mgr. and expects to open for business Nov. 15.

Reading, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. lost one of its grain warehouses and its coal sheds by fire with a loss of \$5,000; insurance, \$4,000. The elvtr., owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., was operated by C. W. Derr of Mitchell, S. D., under a lease. It was an old building, constructed of pine 20 years ago. Leon Cooper is local mgr.

Duluth, Minn.—Those recently elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade are: W. W. Moore, W. S. Moore, G. W. Sand, T. H. Welch, J. B. Seim, F. J. Bisbee, W. E. Durham, John H. Allen, H. W. Wilson, Patrick Mallen and S. A. McPhail; memberships transferred, J. T. Culhane, E. L. Glaser, J. F. Bell, J. H. McMillan, Jr., and J. F. McCarthy.

Cokato, Minn.—More than 5,000 bus. of wheat, rye and flax was burned in the Cokato Farmers Elvtr. a short time ago. The structure was covered with \$4,900 insurance; the loss is figured at \$9,000. The elvtr. was found to be short considerable money recently and since then has not been operating, although an auditor is making a thoro investigation. According to those in a position to know the elvtr. will not be rebuilt.

Mapleton, Minn.—The \$13,000 loss we had when our house burned last month was practically covered by insurance. Fire started in the cupola, supposedly from a hot box. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract for the erection of a 12-bin cribbed house, iron clad and all underneath space re-inforced concrete. House will have two legs and will be equipped with a 10-ton Howe scale, Strong Scott truck dump, manlift, Richardson automatic loading out scale, disc cleaner, electric bin alarm, etc. Power and light wiring is now being provided for. Our office, being located across the street in our cement block warehouse, was not damaged. The plant will be ready for operation Nov. 20, and will be of 24,000 bus. capacity.—Equity Elvtr. Co.

Montevideo, Minn.—Having received an insurance settlement of \$16,000 on their house that burned, the stockholders of the Montevideo A. S. of E. Co-op. Elvtr. & Trading Co. have awarded T. E. Ibberson Co. the contract for a new 12-bin, thoroly modern elvtr. of 25,000 bus. capacity. The house is to be 26x33 feet, with full basement, fire-proof with iron-clad sheeting on roof and sides. Motor power will be used. A 26x34 warehouse will also be erected which will be adjacent to the main elvtr. and will be covered with iron also. The job is to cost \$12,970 and will be done by Dec. 1.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

One hundred and forty thousand bus. concrete grain storage has been completed here for the Minneapolis Mlg. Co. by the Barnett & Record Co.

Over 130,000 bus. concrete grain storage is being added to the Pioneer Malting Co. plant of the Interior Malt & Grain Co. Barnett & Record Co. are doing the work.

Luther T. Sowle, builder of the "Standard" elvtr. which he operated as L. T. Sowle & Sons, died Oct. 22. He left this city some years ago while connected with the Duluth Universal Mlg. Co.

George J. Viehman, 63, prominent in the grain business in this city for the past 19 years, is dead. He has been ill for the last six months. Mr. Viehman was the proprietor of the Viehman Grain Co.

E. J. Flavin caught his foot in a conveyor and suffered the loss of it at the Midland Elvtr. where he is the superintendent. He is in a critical condition as the result of the loss of blood and the shock of the accident.

Work began Oct. 24 on the new \$500,000 elvtr. and manufacturing plant being built by the Albert Dickinson Co. Forty-three steel grain tanks 80 feet high with 550,000 bus. storage capacity will be built. Six grain tanks of 500,000 bus. storage capacity will be relocated. A seven-story brick and concrete manufacturing plant will be constructed. The present elvtr. will be given \$15,000 in new equipment which will add greatly to its handling facilities.

MISSOURI

Carrollton, Mo.—F. J. Lentz has resigned as mgr. of the R. V. Seward Grain Co.'s elvtr. here.

Bourbon, Mo.—The mill and small elvtr. of Merkle Bros. was totally destroyed by fire in the latter half of Oct.

Independence, Mo.—Thieves broke into the office of the May Grain & Coal Co. and took two new automobile tires.

Osborn, Mo.—A 16x30 foot addition to house grinding machinery is being added to the properties of the Osborn Elvtr. Ass'n.

Galt, Mo.—O. A. Snapp has sold his grist mill to D. H. Clark & Son. The mill will be moved from its present location.

Springfield, Mo.—The fine new elvtr. of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., erected by the Southwestern Engineering Co., is completed and in operation.

Appleton City, Mo.—The Farmers elvtr. will probably be rebuilt. The company's plant and its warehouse were among the properties destroyed in a recent fire.

St. Louis, Mo.—Arthur Brockman, formerly pres. of the commission company bearing his name, and one time secretary of the P. Brockman Grain Co., his late father's concern, died at a local hospital on Oct. 24.

St. Louis, Mo.—Chester L. Weekes is now conducting his own business under the name of Weekes Commission Co. He was recently connected with the Hunter-Robinson Mlg. & Grain Co. and has been in the trade in Omaha and Kansas City for the last 17 years.

Windsor, Mo.—We have purchased from the Windsor Grain Co., the business formerly known as the Petty Grain Co. It is our intention to carry a full stock of grain and feeds of all kinds, and to manufacture stock and poultry foods.—L. W. Lingle & Co.

Troy, Mo.—The stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have decided to build an elvtr. and warehouse on the site of the elvtr. which was recently destroyed by fire. The warehouse for feeds and supplies will be erected at once and the elvtr. will be erected next spring.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Geo. W. Carter, pres. of the defunct Carter-Williams Grain & Coal Co., is still in the county jail where he was placed last May on a contempt charge. It was impossible to complete his hearing, which was being held at his request for an opportunity to purge himself of the charge, on the afternoon of Nov. 3. He has been questioned regarding what has become of \$6,000 he is alleged to have received about the time his firm was forced into bankruptcy.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

John Fennelly II, v-pres. and treas. of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. has been reported somewhat better from his seige of illness.

A nervous breakdown has caused C. K. Davis of the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co. to absent himself from his offices for the past few weeks. He hopes to be equal to his duties soon.

Charles L. Roos has disposed of his interest in the Hunter Mfg. Co. and retired from active connections. He was general manager of the Hunter Mfg. Co., of Wellington, Kan., and a former president of the Millers National Federation.

George D. Haynes has bought the Board of Trade membership of Marion C. Sharp, formerly with the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., the purchase price being reported as \$8,500. With Ralph Orthwein, Mr. Haynes will engage in the grain business.

Proposed amendments to the rules governing inspections, weighing and issuing of warehouse receipts to elevators were defeated by the Board of Trade members on Oct. 27 in a vote of 75 against 31. Same was published on page 531 of the Oct. 25 issue.

Two workmen were killed by a falling of a scaffold while working on the new Kansas City Board of Trade building. They were leaning the brick wall at the thirteenth floor when a rope at one end of the scaffold gave away causing them to fall to the third floor of the building.

A final check of the damage done by fire to the properties of the Ryan Coal & Grain Co., indicated a loss of \$18,000. The frame building, covered with corrugated iron, was valued at \$12,000, and the 550 tons of prairie hay stored in the building was figured at \$6,000. The warehouse will probably not be rebuilt.

The Santa Fe Railway has let the contract to the John S. Metcalf Co. for a new 500,000 bus. working house to be erected at the other end of the storage tanks of elvtr. "A" at Turner, Kans. The company will spend several million dollars in many grain handling improvements already designed for this plant. An entirely new yard will provide room for several thousand cars of grain and expedite the handling of grain in and out. The new working house will contain thirteen legs, have four receiving and four shipping legs, each with 25,000 bus. per hour capacity, and will also contain four drying units, and complete purifying installation as well as cleaners and clippers. The improvements call for a new office, welfare building, transformer building and a garage. While these improvements are being made to Elvtr. "A" the old working house will be used, but soon as the new working house is ready for operation the old working house will be wrecked. This will give Elvtr. "A" storage room for over six million bushels. The Grain Marketing Co. will continue to operate the plant.

Charles Manning has organized the Manning Grain Co. and opened offices in room 417, Board of Trade building Nov. 1. Mr. Manning has been in the grain business for 20 years and was former secretary of the Parker Corn Co. for 12 years which organization was liquidated after the recent death of J. F. Parker.

Thad L. Hoffman, pres. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., has purchased the Shawnee Golf Club fifteen miles west of Kansas City. The club comprises 192 acres, is an 18-hole course and totals 5,200 linear yards. Mr. Hoffman plans to build a home for himself where he will live during the summer. A few of his friends will also share the vast estate. The course will be kept in condition.

MONTANA

Sunburst, Mont.—I manage J. C. Kieblach's elvtr. here and at Kevin and rent an elvtr. at Shelby on my own account.—W. M. Halter.

Delphia, Mont.—H. E. Theda, who operates elvtrs. at Gage and Roundup, is operating the Handel elvtr. here bought by W. P. Devereaux & Co.

Joliet, Mont.—I sold my elvtr. here to the Occident Elvtr. Co. and am vacationing in Stanwood, Iowa, for a short time.—F. M. Webb.

Livingston, Mont.—The Union Grain & Storage Elvtr. is still closed. It was shut up in July and has not been open since.—H. D. Blakeslee, H. D. Blakeslee & Son.

Musselshell, Mont.—Frank Secor is running the old Handel Elvtr. Co.'s plant that was bought by W. P. Devereaux & Co.—Paul Roseberry, mgr., Musselshell Merc. Co.

Suffolk, Mont.—Duane Aldrich, 33, mgr. of the Montana Elvtr. Co., was instantly killed recently when a stack of sacked flour tumbled upon him throwing him against a beam so that his neck was broken.

Billings, Mont.—A grain grading station has been established here by the Montana Dept. of Agriculture to help relieve the congestion at Great Falls during the marketing season. Martin Lindquist is in charge.

Lothair, Mont.—The elvtr. of the International Elvtr. Co. and 15,000 bus. of grain, burned Oct. 27. Loss on building \$8,000; on stock, \$12,000. Fully insured. The cause is presumed to have been lightning.

Raymond, Mont.—Members of the I. W. W. are under suspicion as having started the fire that destroyed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. About 2,400 bus. of flax and 4,000 bus. of wheat were in the house. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, fully covered by insurance. Expect to rebuild, though not immediately.—R. J. W., mgr.

NEBRASKA

Houston, Neb.—The Koon & Sons Elvtr. was sold at public auction Oct. 29.

Trenton, Neb.—Krotter & Wellett is building a new house here.—F. C. Krotter.

Plymouth, Neb.—William Koenig is building a new farm grain elvtr. on his farm west of here.

Omaha, Neb.—A. H. Bewsher, of the Bewsher Co., has been confined by illness to his home.

Touhy, Neb.—The fire we had was promptly settled for.—H. Carson, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Hastings, Neb.—I left Kansas City to open a brokerage office here on Nov. 3, under the name of Hastings Brokerage Co.—Othello Lane.

Omaha, Neb.—Joseph White is now traveling through Nebraska and Kansas for the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. of this city. He is a well known cash grain handler of both Kansas City and Omaha.

Linwood, Neb.—Mr. Rudolph Peltz and Miss Vernie Riha were married this past month. He is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Omaha, Neb.—Harry R. Clark, chief of the inspection and weighing department of the Omaha Grain Exchange, was presented with a son recently.

Kearney, Neb.—We are putting in a drier in connection with the three large concrete grain storage tanks just erected.—J. I. Gibbons Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—George W. Lowrey, widely known among the grain men of the state, died at the hospital Oct. 28. The illness which resulted in his death was brief.

Norfolk, Neb.—We recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, but not to engage in the grain business.—C. A. Bridge, mgr., Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co.

Berea, Neb.—My brother and I will operate the 10,000-bus. cribbed elvtr. we bought from Barker Bros. as the Deaver Grain Co. I will be in charge here.—Stephen Deaver.

North Port, Neb.—Dunlap & Dove are having a modern 10,000 bus. cribbed construction iron clad elvtr. built here by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co. A store house capable of receiving four carloads of feeds will also be built.—E. F. Carpenter, foreman.

Wakefield, Neb.—The Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.'s elvtr. was destroyed by fire early on the morning of Nov. 2, with a property loss of \$15,000, fully covered by insurance. Two cars of corn, one of wheat and one of oats were destroyed. This company lost another elvtr. here two years ago.

Harbine, Neb.—The elvtr. of the Wright Leet Grain Co. was destroyed by fire Oct. 26 from locomotive sparks. Otto Schnuelle, mgr. for the company, figured the loss at \$12,000, partially covered by insurance. About 1,500 bus. of oats, 2,000 bus. of wheat and some corn were in the house. It is planned to erect a modern, fireproof house this fall.—P. J. P.

Alliance, Neb.—My new 18-bin, cribbed construction, iron clad elvtr., being erected at a cost close to \$20,000, will be in operation by Nov. 15. The plant is electrically operated thruout, having eight motors to operate the attrition mill, two automatic cleaners, two stands of legs, two large feed mills, a roller mill, etc. A safety manlift and a truck dump are included in the equipment. The building is of 20,000 bus. capacity and has a large frost-proof warehouse in connection, with scales for each. An 800-bu. hopper scale is installed in the cupola. The R. M. Van Ness Const. Co. is doing the work.—George Neuswanger.

NEW MEXICO

Clayton, N. M.—The Farmers Society of Equity has leased the C. H. Black elvtr. for this winter and commenced operations.

NEW YORK

Westtown, N. Y.—A small loss was sustained by C. G. Clark & Son thru fire recently.

Baldwin, N. Y.—D. E. Bassett, a well known figure in the feed business in eastern New York, died here last month.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A new portable marine tower is in operation at the Frontier Elvtr. The new equipment increases the unloading capacity of the house to 45,000 bus. per hour.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles F. Strasmer has been retired. For the past 46 years he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as superintendent of the Connecting Terminal Elvtr. He is one of the best known elvtr. men on the lakes and was instrumental in the building of this elvtr. He receives a pension from the road.

Oswego, N. Y.—The New York State Elvtr. will be in operation on or before Dec. 1. It is planned to store 200,000 bus. of grain in it for this winter. Electrical equipment is being installed now.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Basil Burns, one of the members of the Burns Bros. Grain Corp., extensive grain merchandisers, will continue the business of the liquidated firm, having offices in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Troy, N. Y.—Mr. Dwight B. LaDu, state engineer, has reported that the location for the new state elvtr. to be built here has been decided upon and acquired from the New York Central. The property is on the river front and is 300x120 feet in dimensions. Reference with regard to the appropriations was made in the last issue of the Journal. A. E. Cluett, chairman of the Harbor and Dock Commission, has pledged his support to the undertaking, and Mr. LaDu hopes to have construction under way as soon as humanly possible.

New York, N. Y.—Gooderham, Melady & Sellers, Ltd., with a claim for \$70,000, petitioned the Blake-Dobbs Co., Inc., into bankruptcy. Liabilities are listed at \$1,500,000 and assets at \$25,000. The company dealt in grain with offices in the Produce Exchange. Being short on October and November grain shipments to Italy is said to have caused the failure. Creditors extend as far west as Kansas City. E. H. Dobbs withdrew from the firm some year and a half ago and has had no financial interest therein since. Thomas M. Blake has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade as a result of the crash. Marcus Helfand and Frank W. Losee were appointed the receivers.

BUFFALO'S NEW ELEVATOR.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, plans the erection of a terminal transfer elevator of 1,100,000 bus. at Buffalo, N. Y. The contracts call for completion of the undertaking by August, 1925.

At present the Company has grain handling facilities at the extreme Western end of the Great Lakes. Completion of the Buffalo plant will forge another link in the chain which will permit the shipment of grain direct from the farm to the overseas markets. The Co-operative Elevator Co. now operates 434 of its own country elevators, along with terminal elevator plants at the head of the lakes.

Buffalo occupies a very strategic position in the export of grain to European markets. A wider range of seaports are more readily available from Buffalo than from any other lake port. Grain coming into Buffalo may be either milled or forwarded to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal or Norfolk for export. During the crop years 1920, 1921 and 1922, 60 per cent of all grain shipped by lake from Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth, Superior and Chicago, was billed to Buffalo storage plants for transfer and forwarding to Eastern seaports.

Buffalo is recognized as the second largest railroad terminal in the United States and the third largest in the world. Twelve railroads have their terminals within the city limits, and the port at Buffalo has a frontage of 37.4 miles. With these facilities grain may be moved with great dispatch through Buffalo. Seventeen terminal elvtrs. are at present operating in Buffalo. Grain handled through these houses in 1921 aggregated 214,052,000 bus. Of this 90,727,000 bus. was Canadian grain. In addition Buffalo mills manufactured 6,141,000 barrels of flour in 1921, using 27,634,000 bus. of wheat.

The "Co-op" property at Buffalo will be located on a site of 12 acres extending 1400 ft. into Lake Erie. The elvtr. will be of most modern design, which will permit the handling of grain at a minimum of cost. The Company secured sufficient land to provide for future expansion of the plant when it is found necessary.

The Buffalo plant will have circular bins with a capacity of 51,800 bus. each and interspace bins with a capacity of 12,200 bus. and inner space bins with a capacity of 4,300 bus. Two marine legs will be installed with a maximum unloading capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour each. Facilities will be provided for loading out to cars by two elevator legs and two 2,500-bu. scales in the elevator cupola. Grain will be loaded to cars on three tracks with two car

spouts on each track. The elevator as planned will have a receiving capacity from boats of 300,000 bus. in ten hours, and shipping capacity of 160 carloads per ten hours. The plant includes a 600-foot dock and an elevator substation and office building.

Receiving pits will be provided for unloading cars of grain into the elevator.

Reports submitted to the company by its consulting engineer show that building costs are lower in the East at present than at any time since the war.—Cecil Lamont.

The company has just established offices in the Hurst building with Resident Engineer Chandler in charge.

NORTH DAKOTA

Sutton, N. D.—H. D. Perkins is new mgr. of the Sutton Equity Elvtr. Co. here.

Emrick, N. D.—The Emrick Grain Co. has purchased the Regan & Lyness Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.—J. S. R.

Venlo (Anselm, p. o.), N. D.—A. E. Carter succeeds Leo Arians as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. The latter was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

Bentley, N. D.—The Bentley Equity Exchange contemplates the installation of a truck dump and also intends to give its plant a thorough overhauling next spring.—H. J. Greve, mgr.

Emrick, N. D.—The Independent Grain Co.'s elvtr. has been wrecked and moved away. We bought the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. It is still standing, but has not been operated for a long time.—Gulden Bros. & Clough.

Alexander, N. D.—J. C. Smith has sold the Alexander Grain Co.'s plant to the King Grain Co. Mr. Smith is now located at Cascade, Mont., but intends to return to this state next year.

Belfield, N. D.—A 10,000-bu. elvtr. has been purchased from Andrew Michalosco by the Kellogg Comm. Co., who owned the Kief Grain Co. that burned last month.—W. A. Bokovoy.

Easby, N. D.—Smith & Rasmusson is the correct name of our firm. We installed a 15-h. p. type "Z" Fairbanks-Morse engine in addition to the dump reported in the last issue.—L. H. Smith, pres.

Hamberg, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized here and has purchased the elvtr. sold some years ago by the former Farmers Elvtr. Co. to the Equity Exchange. F. H. Dunham is sec'y and mgr. of the new company.

Spur 587 (Ambrose, p. o.), N. D.—R. C. Fenton, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Ambrose, has purchased John Norstog's Elvtr. at Spur 587. Mr. Fenton is operating the house under his own name while managing the Farmers Elvtr.

Colgan, N. D.—A grain separator and a grain dump have been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of which C. H. Samuelson is mgr. He says he is now "equipped to tame the wild oats, which are plentiful in this locality this year."

Merricourt, N. D.—Herman Gherke has purchased the Merricourt Equity Elvtr. Co. and is operating the property under the name of Merricourt Grain Co. For a number of years he managed the Hebron Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. of Hebron, N. D.

Warwick, N. D.—P. B. Getchell, of Minneapolis, has purchased the interest of F. H. Dutee and that of the Lollis Estate in the Valley Grain Co. here. Melvin Peterson still retains his interest in the business and will remain as mgr. of the concern, Mr. Getchell becoming president.

Parshall, N. D.—The Parshall Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., containing 70,000 bus. of grain, was burned here Oct. 28 at 3 in the morning. A railroad car with 62,400 pounds of grain was also lost. E. E. Robidaux, mgr., reports the loss on both the house and the grain was covered by insurance.

La Moure, N. D.—An incendiary is blamed for an incipient fire in the Equity elvtr. here which was checked lone-handed by Edward Johnson, mgr., who happened to return to the building. The blaze was checked in the work room. He found a panel had been knocked from the bar-locked door and that kerosene had been scattered about the floor.

Voltaire, N. D.—We lost our elvtr. by fire recently. The loss is figured at \$36,000; insurance on grain, \$17,000; insurance on house, \$7,000. Over 23,000 bus. of grain was in the house when it burned. T. E. Ibberson Co. building us a new 16-bin, 30,000-bu. iron-clad house, with two legs, double distributing spouts at the top of the house, a Richards Automatic Scale in cupola, and a Howe Scale for the driveway.—Ed. Holt, mgr., Voltaire Farmers Elvtr. Co.

OHIO

Fairfield, O.—W. A. Armstrong expects to build an elvtr. here.

Climax, O.—McAnall & Cox are operating the Climax elvtr. now.

Belle Center, O.—The Coygle Milling Co. has installed a Sidney Manlift.

Clyde, O.—The Clyde Mill Co. has succeeded the Reel Milling Co. here.

Kirkwood, O.—The Kirkwood Grain Co. was sold Nov. 1 to settle an estate.

Jaysville, O.—The elvtr. here was condemned and torn down. It was the only one here.

Elmira, O.—John Rupp, mgr. of the Elmira Elvtr. Co., has been ill with the summer grippe.

Unionville Center, O.—I will not build another spring, due to the short crops about here.—H. Hall.

London, O.—The London Farmers Exchange Co. is going out of business, it is understood.

Laurelville, O.—Yeggs blew open the safe of the Armstrong Milling Co. recently, escaping with the contents.

Alpha, O.—The Alpha Seed & Grain Co. has let the contract for the designing of a new plant and will start building at once.

Rock Creek, O.—N. F. Hodge recently completed overhauling his mill, installing electric power and rearranging storage and loading facilities.

North Baltimore, O.—Fred Kalmbach is installing a Randolph Drier, which he purchased thru John G. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Greenville, O.—The many friends of E. A. Grubbs will be glad to know he is convalescing after his 10-weeks' confinement with bronchial trouble.

Greenville, O.—Mendenhall Grain Co. has taken over its elvtr. again. The Greenville Farmers Exchange Co. have reorganized. O. Martin is still mgr.

Versailles, O.—The "Fir" Mills has installed a McMillin Dump and Sidney Drag. J. O. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. sold the equipment.

Elida, O.—Farmers Equity Exchange has refinanced itself by selling \$1,000 worth of stock to each stockholder. In this way raised \$35,000 to clear its indebtedness.

Poplar Knob, O.—The Miami Conservancy District, Dayton, has just completed its new elvtr. The equipment includes a dump, a manlift, 1 stand, 14x7 cups, Sidney drag, and Fairbanks scale. John G. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., sold the concern this equipment.

Circleville, O.—The 12 plants of the Dixie Milling Co. have been leased to H. M. Critchfield & Co., who will operate them until they are disposed of by sale. Edwin C. Wright and Charles Gerhardt have been appointed receivers for the half million dollar milling and grain corporation.

Greenville, O.—Thieves stole \$22 from the cash drawer of the Farmers Exchange Elevator, Oct. 22, committing the burglary about noon, while the employees were at dinner.

Scott, O.—The Scott Equity Exchange Co. will install a Sidney revolving screen corn cleaner. The order was placed with John G. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Stryker, O.—The Stryker Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dump, which was purchased thru John G. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Ohio City, O.—The new elvtr. just completed for the Krugh Bros. Grain Co. is now in operation. It was reported in the July 25th issue of the Journal that the company had incorporated for \$15,000.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its fall meeting at the Hayes Hotel on Nov. 18. The Ohio Millers State Ass'n will hold their fall meeting on the following two days, Nov. 19 and 20.

Covington, O.—The Myers & Patty Co. is installing McMillin Combination Wagon & Truck Dumps and Sidney manlifts in its elvtrs. at Covington and Pleasant Hill. John G. Troester, of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., took the order. The elvtr. at Covington is still under construction.

Montezuma, O.—The Montezuma Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. Edw. H. Hess, H. C. Fox, H. J. Clarke, Walter D. Myers and Henry Bonneau, Jr., are the incorporators. It is supposed that the company is a successor to the old Montezuma Grain Co., which was a partnership of F. G. and George Klosteman.

OKLAHOMA

Orlando, Okla.—Guthrie Cotton Oil Co. no longer operates an elvtr. here. F. D. McNew, the concern's former mgr. has discontinued the business.

Bartlesville, Okla.—We recently took over the Rea-Patterson elvtr., which it located on the M. K. & T.—Geo. G. Pinkerton, mgr. Phillips & Pinkerton.

Ponca City, Okla.—Miller Bros. of Bliss (Marland, p. o.), contemplate the construction of a cotton gin and elvtr. here if the Rock Island construction project is carried through.

Minco, Okla.—I have purchased the Sanders Bros. elvtr. and will operate it under the firm name of E. C. Wegener Grain Co. I was formerly at Temple, Okla.—E. C. Wegener.

Buffalo, Okla.—We are building a basement on our bldg. here, which is located on the A. T. & S. F., to handle produce. We expect to handle all kinds of feed in addition.—L. O. & H. L. Street.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Farrington elvtr., which we have leased, has been remodeled and is now a strictly modern transfer and storage house. We also make meal and chop.—The Linton Grain Co.

Miami, Okla.—A rehearing has been granted to the New Era Mlg. Co., of Arkansas City, Kan., by the Oklahoma Supreme court. The suit is against T. H. Thompson and G. O. Shepherd, of Miami, in which the milling company seeks to collect on a note involved in the sale of a grain elvtr. here to L. A. Miller. In 1921 the latter was adjudged bankrupt and the elvtr. was sold "under the hammer" for creditors to the Stauffer & Stauffer Grain Co. for \$4,000. John H. Venable was appointed trustee of the Miller properties after the sale was set aside by the court, and found \$31,000 claims against them. Thompson and Shepherd secured judgment for their \$10,000 claim and later bought the elvtr. at a second sale for \$6,500. The opinion of the district court denying the validity and filing a chattel mortgage for \$1,830 held by the milling company was upheld by the Supreme court in Sept.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Acme Mlg. Co. has leased 35,000 bus. of the storage capacity of the Plansifter Mlg. Co. The Enterprise Seed Co. leased the entire plant early in Sept. and it is from them that the Acme Mlg. Co. obtained the space.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Polson Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by C. A. Polson, Ida M. Polson and R. G. Sieber. An office was opened in the Grain Exchange building with C. A. Polson as general mgr. Mr. Polson was formerly connected with the Winters Grain Co. and Bruce Bros.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—A. G. Tuohy and W. A. Randall have been appointed joint mgrs. of the Portland office of the Bunge Western Grain Co. following the resignation of J. A. Pease on Nov. 1.

Portland, Ore.—Frank E. Ford has retired from this office of the Ryer Grain Co. and his place will be filled by D. J. Conway, who has been in the Seattle office. Mr. Ford has entered business as a broker on his own account.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lewistown, Pa.—McClain Watters was appointed receiver of the Spanogle-Yeager Mlg. Co. on petition filed by Mrs. Almyra Yeager. Liabilities were placed at \$150,000.

Lancaster, Pa.—Owen P. Brosius of Christiana, Pa., is now traveling for Levan & Boyd, wholesale grain and feed dealers here. He was formerly in the milling business.

Springboro, Pa.—L. A. Glessman has purchased the Springboro Mlg. Co. He has been engaged for the past few years in the milling business at Connellsville, Pa., and will now operate at both points.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fire originating in a grain chute on the fourth floor of the seven-story grain and feed manufacturing plant of Hamlin Dwight, Inc., did over \$590,000 damage. Hundreds of tons of grain in the plant and six carloads on the Allegheny Valley Railroad helped make up the staggering loss, which is only partially insured.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Commercial Exchange will hold a banquet in the interests of the Port of Philadelphia on Nov. 12, which will be attended by prominent bankers, transportation heads, shippers and exporters along the Atlantic seaboard. Among them will be Frank L. Carey, pres. Chicago Board of Trade; Gray Silver, pres. Grain Marketing Co., Chicago; J. Barstow Smull, pres. New York Produce Exchange; and Adelbert W. Mears, pres. Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Hubert J. Horan, pres. of the Commercial Exchange; James L. King and Walter K. Woolman, former presidents; and H. De Witt Irwin have kept the members informed during the past week thru addresses on the floor, of the banquet plans. Practically every trade and commercial body in the city will send representatives.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bristol, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Empire Elevator Co. is being repainted.

Britton, S. D.—Clark & Richardson have built a new office adjacent to their elvtr.

Platte, S. D.—Holge With has been missing since Oct. 1st. He was last seen in Sioux City Oct. 4th.

Butler, S. D.—August Lindquist is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., coming here from Oklee, Minn.

Holmquist, S. D.—C. C. Dickinson has leased the former Metcalf & Helgeson elvtr. and has put it in operation.

Brookings, S. D.—We installed another truck dump this fall and are making other repairs to our elvtr.—Farmers Co-Operative Co.

Hitchcock, S. D.—Repairs on the Eagle Roller Mills Co.'s elvtr. here have just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Winfield, S. D.—Fire, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion, did some damage to the Winfield Farmers Co-operative Elevator recently.

Albee, S. D.—We have been repairing all the buildings on our property including the elvtr., coal shed, and corn crib.—A. R. Christenson, mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Faulton, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co., of which Ed. De Mersseman is mgr., is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install 2 Strong-Scott dumps—one in each of its elvtrs.

De Smet, S. D.—De Smet Elvtr. Co. now operates the W. I. Thompson elvtr. The W. I. Thompson interests were closed under forced sale. Peter Jorgenson continues as mgr.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Two elvtrs. are operated by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., which is a reorganization of the Farmers Elevator Co. V. H. Buoye is mgr. New officers are J. T. Wheeler, pres.; A. J. E. Olson, vice-pres.; and Geo. Martin, sec'y-treas.

Amherst, S. D.—C. J. Johnson is mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. He was formerly connected with the Olson Grain Co., Spain, S. D. A. M. Sorensen, former mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative, has accepted a position with the H. H. Perrson Grain Co., at Blunt, S. D.

Yankton, S. D.—We have discontinued business as the fire district prevented our rebuilding our elvtr., which burned some time ago, on the same site. No other desirable location could be found. No more grain houses will be put up in this locality as 70% of the grain here is fed.—Yankton Grain Co.

White Rock, S. D.—The Tri-State Elevator was recently formed here and purchased the old Oscarson elvtr. It has put up a new office and is going to repair the buildings. The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a belt drive in the cupola of its elvtr. A new safe has been purchased for its office.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of South Dakota will hold its 18th annual meeting here Dec. 9, 10 and 11, announces F. H. Sloan, its sec'y. Between 500 and 1,000 members, representing 316 South Dakota farmers elvtrs., are expected to attend. One of the chief subjects for discussion will be the merger resulting in the Grain Marketing Co., toward which the organization has formed no definite policy.

Arlington, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese, of Huron, S. D., recently purchased the Arlington Flour Mills of the old Shane Bros. & Wilson mill property. Extensive repairs and alterations were made by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A Strong-Scott dump was installed in the driveway. New motor power, leg, car pullers and other equipment was put in. The Reese concern will use this plant for a rapid transfer and storage house in connection with the line of elvtrs. it now operates from headquarters at Huron.

SOUTHEAST

Wilmington, Del.—The Co-op. Buyers Corp. has been incorporated by F. L. Mettler with a capital stock of \$20,000, to do a flour milling business.

Clarksdale, Miss.—R. E. Montgomery and J. A. Darden have established the Cash Grain & Seed Co. here. The firm handles grain, hay, feedstuffs, and field seed, catering to the wholesale trade in car lots and also doing a retail business.

TEXAS

McGregor, Tex.—The warehouse of the McGregor Milling & Grain Co. was almost totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Nov. 6.

[Continued on page 627.]

Feedstuffs

KOSCIUSKO, MISS.—L. Kennedy recently opened a wholesale and retail feed store here.

HOLLAND, MICH.—Elanbaas Bros., Inc., have purchased the feed department of H. P. Zivemer & Son.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—The new 70x105 ft. warehouse of the Dairymen's Feed & Supply Ass'n was opened Oct. 22.

LIMA, O.—The Lima Feed & Flour Co. contemplates the erection of a 2-story addition to its main plant.

GRANT CITY, MO.—The City Feed Mill has been purchased by Lefe Nail. It was formerly owned by G. L. Foland.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY.—W. A. Davenport recently purchased the Kentucky Feed Co. business from T. A. Dudley.

DEER RUN, N. Y.—The Carthage Milling Co., of Carthage, recently purchased the flour and feed business of Colton & Marshall.

DURHAM, ONT.—Damage to the extent of \$75,000 was suffered by the Rob Roy Mills, Ltd., when its cereal mill burned Oct. 26.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Louis Zimmerman, dealer in cotton seed products, has closed his office in this city. Fred Graham was manager of it.

ELDORADO SPRINGS, MO.—Troy Shoemaker purchased the feed mill of G. R. Toler and assumed charge in the early part of October.

DAVENPORT, IA.—The Kellogg Co., recent purchaser of the Purity Oats plant here, is having the plant overhauled preparatory to its operation.

ST. PETER, MINN.—Chas. Fay & Son are making extensive improvements on the St. Peter Feed Mill, which they purchased from John Brady.

CHENEY, WASH.—The new concrete warehouse and feed mill of the Martin Milling Co. are practically completed and are about ready for operation.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—"Milkmore Dairy Ration" is trade mark No. 182,140, filed by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange to represent mixed feed for cattle.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Feeders' Supply Co. recently purchased additional equipment which increased its capacity from 100 to 200 tons for a 10-hour run.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Jameson-Hevener Co. has filed trade mark No. 199,427 for dairy food made of grains. The word "Challenger" is imprinted above a shield.

PALOUSE, WASH.—The A. J. Webster Co., Inc., completed its new mill and warehouse on Oct. 23, and the mill is now prepared for the manufacture of feeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Southard Feed & Milling Co. recently completed overhauling its plant, known as the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., and resumed operations.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The R. B. Liles Grain Co. has filed trade mark No. 200,888 for egg mash and hen scratch feeds. It consists of the words "Red Stripe."

WILLS POINT, TEX.—The Howell Feed Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing assets at \$25,000, all claimed for exemption, and liabilities at \$86,000.

CLOVIS, N. M.—Contract for the erection of a reinforced concrete warehouse, with a capacity of 60 cars of flour and feed, has been let by the Clovis Mill & Elevator Co.

MOUNT VERNON, IND.—The Mount Vernon Milling Co. made a trial run of the newly installed machinery in its recently erected feed mill, on Oct. 20. The mill will soon be in full operation.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Sunny South Grain Co. has filed trade mark No. 201,472 for livestock and dairy feeds. It consists of a circular emblem with "Sunny South" in black printed above it.

LELAND, MISS.—Cascio brothers have purchased a building in which they have established a wholesale feed store under the name of Leland Feed Co. John Regan, of Greenville, is manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Washburn Crosby Co. filed trade mark No. 191,109 on Jan. 21, 1924, for stock feed. "Washburn Crosby Co. King Wheat Shorts" is inscribed in white against a black disk.

NORFOLK, NEBR.—The Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills recently installed a new feed grinder which increases the capacity of its feed department, the facilities of which are being taxed to the limit this year.

ALLEGAN, MICH.—Work has begun on the remodeling of mill A of the Allegan Milling Co., which was recently damaged by fire, the third story being removed and a roof put over the second story. It will run as a feed mill.

MADISON, IND.—John M. Sample and his two sons, LaVant and David, will shortly begin the manufacture of poultry and dairy feed products. They have opened a large warehouse, which will be used for storage purposes.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. R. Morris, former manager for the Washburn Crosby Co. at Kansas City, has been appointed manager of the New York office and is now giving his attention to domestic distribution in that territory.

NEW RICHMOND, WIS.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. has started operating a new scratch feed unit, equipped with a Sprout-Waldron corn cracker of the knife type, with scourer and grader attached, and other machinery.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—The 3rd annual convention for Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas distributors of the products of the Whyte Feed Mills was sponsored by that concern in the Hotel Pines, Oct. 23 and 24. Over 30 dealers attended.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A feed mill, warehouse and elevator are included in the tentative plans of the Albert Dickinson Co. for the rebuilding of its Minneapolis plant which burned over 2 months ago. The feed mill will be between 4 and 7 stories high.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.—The Southard Feed & Milling Co. contemplates raising the capacity of its 10-car branch feed mill to 20 cars by the addition of a 100x300 ft. warehouse at the north end. The plant was recently overhauled and is now in operation.

COLVILLE, WASH.—J. O. Morris and O. F. Everett have leased a large building in which they will conduct a wholesale and retail feed business. Equipment for handling grain products, including an elevator, chopper, roller, cleaner and grader, is being installed.

PAYETTE, IDA.—The Payette Alfalfa Mills, a new organization of the Idaho Alfalfa Milling Co., with W. G. Pence, J. R. McKinney, Henry Barker, H. B. Pence and J. L. Wells as directors, W. G. Pence being pres. and H. B. Pence, managing treas. of the concern, has begun operations.

A BOOK on "Commercial Feeds" is being prepared by Dr. W. H. Strowd, of the Feed Inspection Department of Wisconsin, in non-technical language. It is intended primarily for the dealer, manufacturer and salesman, and includes articles on "Home Mixed vs. Factory Mixed Feeds," "The Open Formula," "The Fundamental Principles of Nutrition," "The Composition and Adulteration of the Various By-Products," "The Requirements of the Various Classes of Live Stock With a Discussion of the Mixed Feeds Necessary for Each," "Vitamines and Minerals," "The Future of the Mixed Feed Business," and numerous other subjects interesting to commercial feed men.

BUFFALO, MINN.—Geo. H. Meyer, associated with Geo. J. Meyer Malting Co., died of pneumonia on Oct. 14, following a 5-day illness. He was 34 years old and son of the late Geo. J. Meyer. His wife, 3 daughters, his mother, 2 sisters and 3 brothers survive him.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 2-story wooden storehouse of the Newman & Strowsky Feed Co. suffered between \$10,000 and \$15,000 damages thru a spectacular blaze which resulted in 4 fire alarms and the stopping of traffic on the nearby railroads and the Harlem River bridge.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Overhauling of the plant of the former United States Feed Mills Co. has been completed and the Davidson Mill & Elevator Co. is now operating it in the manufacture of molasses and dairy foods. The plant has a storage capacity of 60,000 bu. of grain and 300 cars of feed.

DECATUR, ILL.—The Decatur Milling Co., a recently formed corporation, has purchased the Decatur milling plant formerly belonging to the defunct American Hominy Co., from E. H. Evans, pres. and treas. of the Evans Milling Co., who purchased it from the receivers as a personal investment. The new company is headed by H. H. Corman, formerly connected with the American Hominy Co.

DALLAS, TEX.—The new plant of the W. J. Lawther mills will have a manufacturing capacity of 15 cars per day and a storage capacity of 45,000 bus. From the ground to the top of the concrete headhouse is approximately 146 feet—practically 14 stories. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has almost finished this new plant, which will have modern machinery for grinding and mixing and will manufacture feeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Regarding the Sept. 2 fire of the Krause Milling Co., the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, which investigated it, says, "The first ignition probably occurred from contact between the iron buckets of the elevator leg and some foreign substance such as a nail, stone, cartridge or bolt. Foreign material of this kind had frequently been observed in the class of stock being received." A new plant of approximately the same capacity as the old is being erected.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The All-States Feed Mills, Inc., is being liquidated. The company has been operating the old Patteson mixed feed plant. Some time ago, when several cars of mixed feed, shipped to Alabama and Georgia points, were seized by government inspectors because they failed to meet the standards, it was discovered the concern was in financial straits. L. B. Chevillier, its pres., has tried to get fresh capital and it is claimed all the liabilities will be paid.

GREENVILLE, O.—A petition has been filed by a majority of the board of directors of the Soyco Mills Co. asking for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the company, and secure a dissolution of the charter. The company was organized to make and sell feeds and owned plants here and at Circleville. Later the business of the company was sold to the Corporation Underwriters Syndicate for the agreed sum of \$595,000, for which sum and more the Soyco Mills was indebted, and which the Syndicate agreed to assume and pay. The petition was granted and a temporary receiver appointed.

Feed Movement in October.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore, tons	1,462	1,804	.....	.....
Chicago, tons.	14,221	1,931	43,624	51,360
Kansas City,				
tons	9,080	3,300	23,800	22,140
Milwaukee, tons	2,615	113,400	6,271	7,954
New York, tons	800	.....	233	.....
St. Louis, sacks	200,780	188,230	930,820	835,970

Feed Control Officials Confer.

Representatives of the Departments of Agriculture of both United States and Canada, and of the control departments from 22 states gathered in the Raleigh hotel, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 23 and 24, to hold the 16th annual convention of feed control officials. Many members of the feed trade also attended.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley extended a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates, tho he was compelled to admit his inability to extend a blanket welcome, deliver the key to the city, and promise immunity should any of the numberless existing laws of Washington be accidentally violated. Americans, he declared, have become an over-regulated people.

The 15th annual meeting left several subjects for the consideration of the executive com'ite. Other subjects were brought to the attention of the com'ite during the year. The reports on the more important ones follow:

Corn Red Dog Flour: The special com'ite appointed to investigate this matter reported that the product did not correspond in the milling process or in chemical composition, or in any way, to wheat red dog, and that such a term was misleading. The com'ite did not believe that a product similar to wheat or rye red dog is produced in a corn mill and recommends that no definition for corn red dog flour be adopted.

The Executive Com'ite accepted the recommendations of the special com'ite and suggests the adoption of its recommendation.

Dried and Semi-Solid Buttermilk: The special com'ite appointed to investigate this matter recommends that the present tentative definition for dried buttermilk feed remained tentative for another year, for further study.

The special com'ite also recommends that the definitions for evaporated buttermilk feed, concentrated buttermilk feed, condensed buttermilk feed remain tentative for another year and that the last sentence of the definition as printed be changed to read as follows:

"It contains, all tolerances being allowed for, not less than twenty-seven per cent (27%) of total solids, not less than two per cent (2%) of butterfat, and not more than fourteen one-hundredths per cent (.14%) ash for each per cent of solids. This definition does not prohibit the use of a distinctive trade name provided it is followed by one of the names given above."

The Executive Com'ite accepted the recommendations of the special com'ite and suggests the adoption of its recommendations.

The Use of Mineral Feeds. The following report was received from the special com'ite:

In order to promote uniformity of registration and labeling of feeds containing minerals, excepting the poultry scratch feeds containing grit and shell, your com'ite recommends:

(a) That mixed feed containing both feed and mineral ingredients requires in addition to the usual declaration of the chemical feed analysis a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I) and salt (NaCl) if same are added.

(b) That mineral feeds containing no organic ingredient do not require the usual chemical feed guarantee but do require a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I) and salt (NaCl) if same are present.

(c) That the mineral ingredients be stated in the common English terms, if any such terms exist.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during September, compared with September, 1923, and for the 9 months ending with September are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	September 1924	September 1923	9 mos. ending Sept. 1924	9 mos. ending Sept. 1923
Bran and middlings, tons	199	96	1,466	1,758
Cocunut cake, lbs.	1,467,200	1,521,654	1,577,940	15,746
Corn cake, lbs.	6,911,883	2,902,030	28,678,378	26,131,444
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	65,225	672,085	12,413,871	29,804,740
Linseed meal, lbs.	208,490	2,519	10,312,996	6,900,190
Screenings, lbs.	86	282	1,591	530
Corn feeds, tons	599	803	6,188	8,741
Other mill feeds, tons	1,768	2,459	49,646	35,052
Sorghum, kafir and milo maize, bus.	1,768	2,459	49,646	35,052
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs.	1,156,227	1,490,954	14,332,590	14,467,180

(d) It being impossible to classify separately the drug ingredients and the mineral ingredients, be it resolved:

(1) That all feeds containing mineral ingredients generally regarded as dietary factors essential for the normal nutrition of animals and which are sold or represented for the purpose of supplying these minerals as correctives to rations in which these same mineral factors may be deficient, be classified as mineral feeds.

(2) That all other preparations which are sold or represented for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease shall be classified by this ass'n as drugs or medicines.

The Executive Com'ite suggests that this report be accepted and referred to the Uniform Labels Com'ite for further study, and, further, that it be printed in the printed pamphlet with the definitions of the ass'n, for the information of interested persons.

Ivory Nut Meal: The Executive Com'ite suggests that the present tentative definition be adopted as permanent.

Wheat Red Dog: The Executive Com'ite suggests that the present tentative definition be adopted as permanent.

Wheat Low Grade Feed Flour: The Executive Com'ite suggests that the present tentative definition be adopted as permanent.

The special com'ite submits the following definitions:

Corn oil cake consists of the corn germ from which part of the oil has been pressed and is the product obtained in the wet milling process of manufacture of corn starch, corn syrup and other corn products.

Corn oil meal is ground corn oil cake.

Corn germ cake consists of corn germ with other parts of the corn kernel from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the dry milling process of manufacture of corn meal, corn grits, hominy feed, and other corn products.

Corn germ meal is ground corn germ cake.

The Executive Com'ite suggests that these be adopted as tentative definitions.

Cottonseed Meal: The Executive Com'ite suggests the adoption of the following as tentative definitions:

Cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is a product of the cottonseed only, composed principally of the kernel with such portion of the hull as is necessary in the manufacture of oil; provided that nothing shall be recognized as cottonseed meal that does not conform to the foregoing definition and that does not contain at least 36 per cent of protein. Cottonseed meal shall be graded and classed as follows:

1. Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality. Cottonseed meal, prime quality, must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellowish, not brownish or reddish, free from excess lint, and shall contain not less than 36 per cent of protein. It shall be designated and sold according to its protein content.

Cottonseed meal with 36 per cent of protein shall be termed "36 per cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality," and higher grades similarly designated (as 42 per cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality), etc.

2. Cottonseed Meal, Off Quality. Cottonseed meal not fulfilling the above requirements as to color, odor and texture shall be graded "36 per cent Protein Cottonseed Meal, Off Quality," and higher grades similarly designated.

The following were adopted as tentative definitions:

Rye bran is the coarse outer covering of the rye kernel as separated from the cleaned and scoured rye.

Rye feed, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour from cleaned and scoured grain, consists principally of the mill run of the outer covering of the rye grain and the germ, with small quantities of flour and aleuron.

Rye red dog, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour, consists principally of aleuron with small quantities of flour and fine bran particles and shall not contain more than 3.5 per cent fiber.

Rye low grade feed flour consists principally of dark rye flour and small quantities of aleuron and fine bran particles and shall not contain more than 1.5 per cent crude fiber.

Rye middlings consists of the rye feed and rye red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling rye flour.

Rye flour middlings consist of the rye feed, rye red dog and pure dark rye flour combined in the proportions obtained in the milling of rye flour and shall not contain more than 5 per cent crude fiber.

A discussion finally resulted in the adoption of standards for millfeeds with the following maximum fiber content: White shorts, 5.5 per cent; wheat mixed feed, 8.5 per cent; hard wheat mixed feed, 9.5 per cent; wheat, red dog, 4 per cent; wheat, low grade feed flour, 1.5 per cent.

Splendid addresses were made by Pres. H. A. Halvorson, St. Paul, Minn.; R. W. Chapin, Chicago, on "Factory Mixed Versus Farm Mixed Feeds," which was published in the

last GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL for Oct. 25, page 536; Prof. E. S. Savage, New York State College of Agriculture, on "The Open Formula," E. W. Elmore, Oneonta, N. Y., on "Value of Co-ordinated Work by Manufacturers and Officials"; Dr. J. O. Halvorson, feed and nutrition chemist, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, on "Minerals in Animal Nutrition," and several good discussions followed.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 23, the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Sec'y L. C. Brown and Pres. E. W. Elmore, entertained the delegates at a theatre party at the Belasco, where everyone witnessed the "Steam Roller."

Election of officers at the executive session on Friday, Oct. 24, resulted in unanimous choice as follows: Pres., G. L. Bidwell, Washington, D. C.; vice-pres., W. H. Strowd, Madison, Wis.; sec'y-treas., A. W. Clark, Geneva, N. Y. H. H. Hanson, Dover, Del., was chosen new member on the executive board. Other members on the executive com'ite are H. A. Halvorson, St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Clark, Geneva, N. Y.; J. W. Sample, and Dr. J. K. Haywood, Washington, D. C.

A SERIOUS shortage of feedstuffs threatens Louisiana, says the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, unless 600 to 1,000 cars of corn are purchased from other states.

The Open Formula for Feeds.

Speaking before the 16th annual convention of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, held in the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., Oct. 22-24, Prof. E. S. Savage, of the New York State College of Agriculture, favored the "Open Formula." From his address we take the following:

In its simplest definition the "Open Formula" for a feed is nothing more nor less than a voluntary statement by the manufacturer on the tag accompanying each bag of feed. This statement tells the purchaser just what the feed in the bag is made of and tells how many pounds of each ingredient there is in the feed.

In bulletin 60 of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Dr. Strowd says that the voluntary statement by the manufacturer of the number of pounds of each ingredient that goes into a feed is a practice which would lead to fraud and dishonesty. In fact he says in this bulletin that this practice puts a "premium on dishonesty."

With the really dishonest manufacturer I suppose what Dr. Strowd means is that this manufacturer would publish a good formula and then cut under it here and there and misrepresent the mixture to a greater or less extent.

I said to the feed manufacturers in their convention at Chicago in 1914 that any manufacturer that had the courage to publish his formula would have a sales advantage over his competitors that he could not measure.

The advantages of the open formula to me are:

1. The feeding mixture is known.
2. The total digestible nutrients can be computed.
3. The cost of the feed can be computed and compared with home mixing.
4. In principle there is no difference between a feed with an open formula and home mixing.

The fact that the formula is on the tag does not actually improve the quality of the feed. That depends on the quality of the ingredients and the integrity of the manufacturer. But I believe it tells more about the feed and enables us to judge better the character of the feed.

Dr. Strowd summarizes the objections to the open formula in bulletin 60 of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture as follows:

"(1) The variations in the analysis of ingredients of a mixed feed make a set formula impracticable and uneconomical, and make a uniform analysis impossible.

"(2) The leading feed authorities advocate modifications in formulas to meet varying market prices. If a feed manufacturer is to render economical service he must have the same privilege.

"(3) There are no methods of chemical analyses which will check the manufacturer's statements. Therefore, if the open formula is to be the standard upon which feed is to be bought, the dishonest manufacturer will get the business and the honest manufacturer will be driven out. It opens the way for fraud and misrepresentation to the consumer and dishonest competition for the honest manufacturer—the very things which feed laws aim to prevent. This division is opposed to any practice which puts a premium on dishonesty."

Grain Carriers

INVESTIGATION of proposed increases in the rates on cottonseed cake and meal from Texas common points to points in the Louisville, Ky., territory, showed them to be unjustifiable. In Docket No. 2131 the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered them suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Goltra Barge Line is again in service, the towboat Illinois delivering a shipment of 375,000 bus. here on its inaugural trip from St. Louis and Cairo. The line has 14 barges and 4 tows, to which 14 more barges will later be added.

THE EXCHANGE of formalities between the Southern Pacific and the El Paso & Southwestern has given the Southern Pacific control over an additional 1,139 miles of railroad. This puts the latter in the \$2,000,000,000 class and completes a 12,370 mile system.

HELENA, MONT.—A conference between the Montana railroad commissioners, railroads and milling interests was held here on Oct. 30 to consider steps in procuring a milling-in-transit rate for the mills on intrastate shipments, similar to that now effective on interstate shipments.

FAILURE of line haul carriers to absorb switching charges at Minneapolis did not result in complainants Shanard Elevator Co. and Equity Union Elevator Co. paying unreasonable charges on grain from 5 South Dakota Stations to Minneapolis in 1920 and 1921 is the finding by the I. C. C. in dismissing complaint No. 15502.

CANCELLATION of suspended schedules of carriers desiring to withdraw from participation in thru joint lake-and-rail and rail-lake-rail rates from and via various Great Lakes ports, to points on certain of the carriers eastern connections, was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 2113.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Final hearing on grain rates from Des Moines and other Iowa cities to Texas, will be held here on Nov. 24 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Des Moines is endeavoring to obtain lower grain and grain products rates, contending that Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and Peoria have lower rates in proportion to their distance from Texas.

INVESTIGATION SHOWED unjustifiable the proposed cancellation of transit privileges, at points on the M. K. T. of Texas, on interstate shipments of grain which originated on or moved over, the C. R. I. & P. and the C. R. I. & G. The suspended schedules were ordered canceled by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Investigation and Suspension Docket No. 2102.

REPARATION WAS awarded the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. in Interstate Commerce Commission docket No. 14982, on 10 carloads of alfalfa meal shipped during November and December, 1918, from Melina, Colo., to St. Louis, Mo., at a rate of 37½ cents per 100 pounds. The aggregate of intermediate rates contemporaneously in effect was only 37 cents. The Milling company was awarded the difference between the rates, plus interest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Representing all protesting interests, J. H. Tedrow, traffic commissioner of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, has submitted arguments against the proposed increases in rates on hay and straw from Kansas City, and points in Kansas and Nebraska, to the Mississippi Valley and the Southeast. The proposed advances would increase the rates about \$1 per ton and were to become effective Aug. 1. Complaints of shippers caused their suspension.

A DRASTIC revision of freight rates in Eastern Trunk line territory is promised by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to advices received by railroad traffic officials. The Commission revised rates in the New England and Central Freight Ass'n territories some time ago, but left the Eastern Trunk line territory, which lies between these divisions, untouched. Now it is proposed to revise rates in that territory and then generally build up new rates between the 3 territories.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The fact that the Japanese tonnage interests work against their cancelling date instead of their due date is causing the belief that the port will be jammed during the last 2 weeks of November. The Japanese only allow themselves about 2 days to get lined and certificated to load wheat. The increased facilities of another 1,500,000-bu. capacity elevator and the floating plant of the British Oriental Grain Co. are expected to be unable to cope with the situation.

STATEMENTS ISSUED by E. S. Gregg, chief of the transportation division of the Department of Commerce, show the world's idle tonnage has decreased from 11,000,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1922, to 6,000,000 tons on July 1, 1924. A large part of this tonnage consists of ships no longer usable, and many of them will never be reconditioned. It is doubtful whether a surplus greater than 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons now exists over the demand—a margin that has recently been absorbed by the grain trade alone.

THE INTERCOASTAL Eastbound Conference at San Francisco, and the Westbound Conference at New York, have agreed on a method of handling rate changes on a reciprocal basis. An advisory com'te has been named by the San Francisco body at the request of the New York body, which will keep the Westbound Conference advised of any changes proposed in Eastbound rates and will pass upon changes in the Westbound rates, between meetings of the full Conference. The main bodies, however, retain their authority to make changes.

FEDERAL Judge J. H. Wilkerson at Chicago Nov. 6 decided that the United States Railroad Labor Board has power to compel the attendance and testimony of heads of railroad labor unions in negotiations that come before it. Attorney D. Richberg, representing the union officials, has declared his intention of taking the case to the United States Supreme Court. Heads of railroad labor unions are attempting to prove that the provisions in the Transportation Act for enforcement of subpoenas of the Railroad Labor Board are unconstitutional.

THE INABILITY of a receiver to unload incoming shipments on its private siding makes it proper for a carrier to assess demurrage charges on cars held under constructive placement, according to Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 14858, Murphy Bros. v. N. Y. C. The railroad held shipments destined to Claremont Park Station in New York City, under constructive placement at the Mount Vernon, N. Y., railroad yards, due to the complainant's inability to unload them at private siding. The Commission held that demurrage charges assessed on these shipments were proper.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY Commission has decided against D. D. Campell, shippers' agent, of Winnipeg, who claimed that a shipper was entitled to 48 hours' notice before unloading by the railroad company, into an elevator other than the one to which consigned. A shipment from Webb, Sask., to the Mutual Elevator at Ft. William was so mixed that the Inter Ocean Grain Co. refused to accept it and the C. P. Ry. unloaded the car at the Canadian government elevator without notice to anyone, the consignor receiving only the price of mixed grain. Under Sec. 8 of the B/L notice is required, but the B/L makes an exception of Ft. William and Port Arthur. Commissioner Oliver thought the provisions of the B/L should be changed to protect the rights of shippers.

Suggested Changes in Rule 16.

At the conference of the National Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te, held at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Oct. 1, to consider the National Diversion and Reconsignment Tariffs, Rule 16, and Order-Notify shipments H. D. Rhodehouse, chairman of the Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te of the National Industrial Traffic League, suggested the following changes be made in Rule 16:

Free time be extended from 24 hours to 48 hours after first 7 a. m. after the day on which notice of arrival is sent, or given, to consignee or party entitled to receive same.

Note 1 of the rule should provide that bill of lading may be surrendered to any office of the carrier where diversion orders are commonly executed, without the imposition of service charge (\$6.30), provided it is surrendered within the period of free time.

The rule should also specify where there is no hold yard that no charge may be enforced if or when car is placed on private siding for carriers convenience.

Chairman Rhodehouse announced, at the end of the conference, that shippers' suggestions would be turned over to Eugene Morris, chairman of the Nat'l Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te, with the request that they be brought before the full com'te for consideration at an early date.

Mr. Rhodehouse said he would discuss docketing other subjects, for consideration by the com'te at the same time it considers the suggested modification of Rule 16, with Chairman Morris. The shippers' representatives asked the National Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te to advise Rhodehouse, Goemann, Austin and Chandler of its conclusions on the suggested changes as soon as possible.

T. & P. Receivers Discharged.

The United States District court has issued an order discharging the receivers of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Under the terms of this order it is necessary to file all claims against the receivers before Jan. 1, 1925. All claims will be barred unless suit is filed prior to that date.

If just claims for overcharges, reparations, loss and damage, etc., are not settled promptly suit should be instituted at once and prosecuted to conclusion, to prevent them being barred by the date set in the court order.

The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n is trying to obtain an extension of time from the court. Sec'y Dorsey, of that organization, says, "If any of you have claims pending before the I. C. C. or claims pending before the claim agent of the Texas & Pacific, I would suggest that you advise me immediately, as this will assist in securing an extension of time by the court."

Traffic League Prepared for Good Meeting.

The docket for the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, to be held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 19 and 20, has been prepared and gives promise of a number of interesting addresses, discussions, and reports. Executive Sec'y J. H. Beekun urges all members of the League to be present and participate. He further extends this invitation to include prospective members, whom he will be glad to furnish with an extra copy of the docket.

The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Commodore on the evening of Nov. 19, at 6:30 p. m.; price per plate, \$5. Members are urged to make their dinner reservations at once, addressing the applications to L. M. Porter, %Revere Sugar Refining Co., Room 1610, 177 Battery place, New York City.

Among other interesting subjects on the docket for discussion is the report of the "Bill of Lading Com'te," by W. R. Scott, chairman; "Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te," by H. D. Rhodehouse, chairman; "Freight Claims Com'te," by Geo. A. Blair, chairman; "Legislative Com'te," by R. C. Ful-

right, chairman, which also covers Howell-Barkley Bills, Repeal of War Tax on Telegraph and Telephone Messages, Liability of Consignees and Consignors on Undercharge Claims; and "Special Com'te on Telegraph Liability," by H. L. Goemann, chairman, covering telephone and telegraph rates, and code messages.

Grain Trade News.

[Continued from page 623.]

Wildorado, Tex.—The Wildorado Grain & Merc. Co., incorporated, \$10,000; incorporators, G. B. Binford, H. H. Elam and Clem Kellogg.

Houston, Tex.—Sparks from a flue set fire to the roof of the South Texas Grain Co.'s building Oct. 23. It was quickly put out and only slight damage was done.

Amarillo, Tex.—J. A. Anderson has taken charge of H. H. Heard & Co., grain dealers, filling the vacancy left by G. W. Holden, who has gone to Hutchinson, Kan.

Plano, Tex.—Some hay and grain burned in an early morning fire which destroyed the sheet metal warehouse of the Hughston Grain Co. recently. Total loss was estimated at \$6,000.

Fort Worth, Tex.—We have no intention of increasing our capacity at Fort Worth for the present, being content with our present total capacity of 3,250,000 bus.—Jule G. Smith, pres. Fort Worth Elvtrs. Co.

San Angelo, Tex.—L. B. Cox Co., of Barnhart, has acquired the San Angelo Grain Co., formerly owned by E. F. Edwards, who purchased it from the Purina Co. W. R. Johnson, who started it for the Purina interests, continues in charge.

Greenville, Tex.—A \$300,000 fire destroyed 3 huge seedhouses, containing 5,000 tons of cotton seed, the entire plant of the Greenville Cotton Oil Mill on Oct. 23. Two nearby buildings were destroyed and others endangered by the flames.

Tulsa, Tex.—We have started construction on an 84x30 ft. warehouse and office. Our elvtr. "A" burned on Oct. 12 with several thousand bus. of grain. It was covered by insurance and we will rebuild a 25,000 bu. capacity elvtr. as soon as practicable.—Farmers Grain Co.

Houston, Tex.—The plans and specifications for the new million bushel reinforced concrete elvtr. designed by the Jno. S. Metcalf Co. for the Port Commission were given out today. Bids must be in by Dec. 4. They hope to get the work of construction started soon so as to have the plant ready for handling the new crop. The new elvtr. will contain 52 motors, 29-42 inch conveyor belts, 9 legs of 5,000 bu. per hour capacity, 6-2,500 bu. hopper scales, 3 cleaners, 1 clipper, 45 silent chain drives, 2 car dumpers and a passenger elvtr.

WASHINGTON

Edmonds, Wash.—W. H. Joslin of Port Orford now owns and controls the Edmonds Co-op. Ass'n.

Auburn, Wash.—Smith Grain & Milling Co. has been incorporated by A. F. and Alice M. Smith, with \$10,000 capital.

Rosalie, Wash.—L. L. Calhoun is agt. of the Palmerton-Moore Grain Co. at this point, which is located on the N. P. R. R.—L. L. Calhoun.

Wilbur, Wash.—George Gormerly has closed the warehouse of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., of which he is mgr., until next June.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—The warehouse of the Albers Bros. Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire on the same day that a \$250,000 fire destroyed the Fisher Flouring Mills and City Grain & Seed Co. Carpenters are rapidly repairing the City Grain & Seed Co.'s bldg. and will soon have it ready for occupancy.

Walla Walla, Wash.—John A. Cameron is pres. of the Cameron-Yenney Grain Co. Charles D. Yenney is vice-pres. and Janet Cameron, sec'y.—John A. Cameron.

Huntsville, Wash.—Kenneth Corbett, 27, was electrocuted recently when he touched an electric socket while standing in wet wheat. He was employed by the Walla Walla Farmers Agency.

Garfield, Wash.—William R. Couch, 50, died of heart disease after an illness lasting for two years. He was connected with the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., and its successor, Straus & Co.

Colfax, Wash.—Marshal C. Chase, 80, died at his home Nov. 3. With his father, he established one of the first grist mills in the district between Elberton and Palouse, operating it successfully for many years.

Lauer, Wash.—J. C. Jantz, mgr. of the Milwaukee Grain & Elvtr. Co., closed up the company's warehouses here and at Warden recently. Mr. Jantz states that they took in less grain at these stations this year than at any time in the history of the stations.

Seattle, Wash.—George A. Carmody, 34, one of the best known grain men in this section, died after a short illness. In sympathy the Merchants Exchange adjourned its regular grain session for the day. He was formerly connected with Kerr-Gifford Co. and Tomlinson Grain Co.

Bellingham, Wash.—Robbers attempted to blow the safe of the Poultry & Feed Ass'n and secure the contents in the early hours on Oct. 25. They miscalculated the load of nitroglycerine. As a result the heavy door was blown clear across the office, wrecking a large office desk and ruining a new \$1,200 adding machine. All the windows in the office were smashed and the neighborhood awakened for six blocks around. The safe crackers were evidently frightened, for they left rapidly leaving no trace other than a pocket knife. Office and furniture were insured.

WISCONSIN

Lima Center, Wis.—Dadmun Bros., White-water, have opened a grain elvtr. here. Fred Fehly, formerly of Janesville, is mgr.

De Pere, Wis.—Morris M. Miller, Green Bay, recently purchased the flour mill and machinery of the Powell Milling Co., which has been idle for the past year.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—We have erected a warehouse to increase our storage capacity, which will be used mainly for mill feeds and coal, as there is ample room in the old building for grain.—Fort Atkinson Farmers Co-Operative Ass'n.

Appleton, Wis.—Attorney F. S. Bradford, Mrs. Catherine K. Willy and Mrs. Louise S. Galpin secured possession of the Appleton Cereal mills at the sheriff's sale at which Sheriff O. H. Zuehlke disposed of it. Their bid was \$49,000. The new possessors held mortgages on the property to the amount of \$50,000.

Superior, Wis.—The old "Hall" elvtr. went down in a spectacular blaze on the morning of Oct. 28. Flames are believed to have been started by sparks from a locomotive. James H. Harper, an insurance man, the owner, says the loss amounts to approximately \$25,000, covered by insurance. It was an iron-clad frame elvtr., which had been idle for several years. The flames were aided by ineffectual water supply, which curbed the efforts of firemen.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. Wendt Grain Co. has gone out of business and its elvtr. is idle.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has determined the November rate of interest at 6%.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Corporation membership privileges have been granted by the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to Lowell Hoit & Co., who have been licensed to do business in Wisconsin as a foreign corporation, and a branch office of the company has been opened in this market with E. H. Hrewke in charge. One-fourth of \$100,000 capital stock is allotted to this state.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A. R. Templeton, mgr. Mapl-Flake Mills, Inc., and pres. of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, will direct the Grain Marketing Co. affairs here. A. R. Taylor, a former pres. of the Chamber, a partner in the old firm of Taylor & Bournique, and recently Milwaukee mgr. of the Cargill Grain Co., of Minneapolis, is also joining the Marketing organization here. It is generally understood that the concrete tanks of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad elvtr. E., remaining from the destructive fire that attacked the main house last June, and having a capacity of 600,000 bus., will be used at once by the Marketing Co.

HESS

GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories

DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

Write for free booklet

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207-1227 S. Western Ave.
CHICAGO

Supreme Court Decisions

Transit Not a Privilege.—Stoppage in transit, one of the regular services included in "transportation" is not a privilege to be granted or withheld at will of carrier.—*C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. v. Board of Railroad Commissioners*. Supreme Court of South Dakota. 199 N. W. 453.

Co-operative Ass'n held not Entitled to Preliminary Injunction against Member, without Hearing.—Rem. Comp. Stat. § 2892, does not entitle a co-operative marketing milk association to preliminary injunction against member selling milk other than through it as mere matter of right upon allegations of complaint without hearing, though association may be so entitled to temporary restraining order.—*Seattle Milk Shippers Ass'n v. Superior Court*. Supreme Court of Washington. 228 Pac. 847.

Time for Filing Claim and Starting Suit. Where B/L requires shipper, on failure of carrier to deliver goods, to file notice of loss within six months after reasonable time for delivery has elapsed, a delay of more than three months over such a period held, under the facts, not a reasonable time. Where B/L requires shipper, on failure of carrier to deliver goods, to commence suit for loss within two years after reasonable time for delivery of goods has elapsed, a delay of more than three months over such a period, held, under the facts, not a reasonable time.—*Davis, agt. v. Rogers*. Special Court of Appeals of Virginia. 124 S. E. 408.

Consignor Must Honor Accepted Sight Draft.—A consignee of a shipment of hay obtained possession of a sight draft and a B/L thereto attached from a bank to which the sight draft was sent for collection only, the consignee having first delivered his check to the receiving bank for the required amount. Within about an hour thereafter the consignee delivered the B/L to the agent of the carrier and stopped payment of his check on the ground that the hay was in a badly damaged condition. Held that, having obtained possession of the instruments in question, and having delivered the B/L to the carrier, it became the consignee's legal duty to honor the sight draft which, by his acceptance, became a valid and subsisting obligation against him.—*Farmers State Bank of Kramer v. Aksamit*. Supreme Court of Nebraska. 199 N. W. 733.

Seed Growers Contract.—Defendant contracted with plaintiff to furnish him seed corn to plant, plaintiff to care for, harvest, store, and deliver the matured crop of corn shelled, to defendant at North Loup not later than the following January, the crop raised to be in a named condition. If not merchantable as field corn at time of delivery, then defendant could refuse to take it; if merchantable as such, then it would pay plaintiff the market price on delivery. Defendant was then to have time to test it as to germinating qualities (provided a prior test had not been had). If it tested 90 per centum, then defendant was to pay plaintiff \$1.75 a bushel. Held, that, on delivery, defendant owed plaintiff the market price at North Loup, and if it stood the test, or had stood the test, in addition to the market price, the difference between that price and \$1.75 a bushel; and held, that the corn after delivery at North Loup was at the risk of defendant; and held, that as the contract set out in the opinion did not provide a specific time for testing the corn as to its germinating qualities, the test made before delivery was sufficient, and the entire amount became due and payable on delivery; and held, that the contract set out in the opinion made the agent

the managing agent of defendant company, and legal service of summons upon him, as such, was legal service on the company. Comp. St. 1922, § 8577; *Kron v. Robinson Seed Co.*, 111 Neb. 147, 195 N. W. 939.—*Jorgensen v. J. C. Robinson Seed Co.* Supreme Court of Nebraska. 199 N. W. 855.

A New Ocean B/L.

Addressing members of the grain trade at the City of London College last night, Mr. J. C. Singer said that he was inclined to prophesy that, within six months, the greater part of the world's sea commerce would be governed by bills of lading which would be subject to the International B/L Convention or to domestic laws of the various countries concerned on lines similar to the Convention. He announced that the National Federation of Corn Trade Ass'ns had practically agreed with some of the largest firms of shipowners a special form of B/L which would apply to the grain trade only. That B/L would, it was hoped, shortly be in use from the North Atlantic ports of the United States and Canadian ports to this country. The code name for the B/L would be "Cornus."

Mr. Singer added that the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act and the International B/L Convention would have a far wider field of usefulness than the mere culmination of a long drawn-out controversy between shipowners and merchants. An increase in the number of international codes and uniformity in trade documents such as Bs/L, which were of an international character, must, he thought, bring the peoples of the world into closer relationship with each other, and this contact must create a better understanding between the nations.—*Liverpool Corn Trade News* of Oct. 28.

Books Received

SOFT CORN—HOW TO STORE AND FEED IT, is a timely bulletin on how to handle this year's corn crop. The silo solves the storage problem and a plan for building a temporary silo is suggested. Drying ear corn in the field is probably the cheapest way of keeping it safe. When this is impossible crib drying may be necessary, and a free circulation of air thru the crib is necessary to obtain best results. Crib ventilators are an aid. This bulletin gives instructions on making them. Forced heat will give the best results in rapid drying. The value of salt in preserving soft corn is frankly to be doubted, says the bulletin. Soft corn is inferior to sound corn for feeding purposes, but it does make good feed and satisfactory results can be obtained with it. Circular No. 293, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL Marketing Organization is a discursive discussion of all varieties of centralized farm products marketing attempts that goes as far as any public authority dares in condemning pool operations. To quote "One can be very sure that the judgment of the ordinary board of directors of a centralized organization is not dependable, in such a matter; and the judgment of the growers is even worse. One of the principal reasons for the present plight of the California raisin growers is that the directors and members refused to accept a price low enough to move the crop. The organization has guessed the price wrong five years in eight. Our central marketing organizations are sure to suffer many losses in the future before they learn this lesson." Bulletin 211, 112 pages, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay
The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.
1132 Builders Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

Supply Trade

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—J. B. Deeds & Son has opened a branch office in this city and will represent the Bossert Corp.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago branch of the Columbian Rope Co. has been moved to North Pier Terminal, 549 E. Illinois St.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Chas. D. Neal has been appointed temporary manager of the Wolf Co. branch in this city, succeeding J. L. Tipton.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Sandusky Cement Co. announces the appointment of A. T. McCormack to the position of general sales manager to succeed Clinton B. Rogers who recently resigned. This change becomes effective November 15th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Huntley Mfg. Co. announces that it has secured the services of F. J. Murphy, who has represented other grain cleaning machinery manufacturers in the southwest for many years. J. B. Ruthraut will now be located in Okla. City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—J. W. Downton, vice-president of Cornelius Mill Furnishing Co., died recently at his home in this city. Mr. Downton has been connected with the Cornelius company for over 20 years and enjoyed a wide acquaintance throughout the milling and grain trade.

"FABRICATED 'PRODUCTION Department,'" service on manufacturing problems, giving information on what has been done regarding cost accounting, simplification, standardization, statistics, organization, production problems, etc., is published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. has recently completed arrangements with the well-known Canadian firm of Darling Bros. for the exclusive distribution of their IXL Gear Products and Speed Reducers throughout the Dominion of Canada. The home office of Darling Bros. is in Montreal and the maintain branch offices in Windsor, Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Ottawa, Vancouver and Quebec.

CHICAGO, ILL.—F. H. Dickson has opened a sales office for the J. B. Sedberry Co. in the Pure Bred Live Stock Record Building, 88 Exchange Ave., Chicago. Mr. Dickson was formerly salesman for Fairbanks, Morse & Co., operating in the southeast part of the country. This new office will represent the Bossert Corporation, selling for them the Standard Jay Bee Mill, the Humdinger Machine, the Jay Bee Junior and all other models of the line.

CHICAGO, ILL.—During the past year Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co. of Chicago has considerably expanded sales activities of its line of IXL Speed Reducers and general industrial gears. In order to better serve customers in various sales territories and to extend to them engineering assistance on gearing, transmission and speed reduction problems, the company has established sales offices in the following cities: Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Denver, Colo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore.; Rochester, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and Montreal, Canada.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING Standards Ass'n, the oldest and largest of the national standardizing bodies, has recently completed an unusually important piece of work. This is a tabulation of the dimensions and properties of standard rolled steel sections for structural purposes. It begins by setting down methods of calculating the strength of such sections and then presents the standard dimensions which have been adopted for the "sections" used in the construction of buildings and ships, including equal and unequal leg angles, bulb

angles, bulb plates, channels, beams, and T-ars. A complete set of tables showing the metric equivalents for the adopted standard dimensions is given also. This report represents the culmination of about ten years of work on the part of the British technical committee charged with this difficult task. While such fundamental standardization work is necessarily very slow, its economic value is exceedingly great.

"An Extraordinary Application of Speed Reducers."

BY FRANCIS A. EMMONS.

The ugly looking brute in the illustration herewith is called Amphibious Dinosaur Brontosaurus. He is one of the family of monster dinosaurs which roamed the American continent in the Jurassic period, about ten million years ago.

In the Jurassic period, a moist and tropical climate prevailed all over the world and a great part of the central United States was covered by extensive marshes, little raised above the sea level. In and around these marshes flourished a rank and luxurious growth of vegetation, which formed the playgrounds and feeding grounds of these terrifying monsters.

The Brontosaurus was a herbivorous animal and was one of the largest of the family of dinosaurs. Some of the fossils unearthed at various times have indicated a total length for the original animal of 70 to 80 feet and a height at the hips of 16 feet. The Brontosaurus probably fed upon the rank water, weeds and vegetation of the swamps, wading about in the shallow lakes and bayous, with its vast eight buoyed up by the water.

According to geologists, the probable cause for the extinction of the Brontosaurus, was the disappearance of the swamps and vegetation on which it fed due either to a change in climate or in the level of the land.

The remains of the defunct monsters were buried beneath many hundreds of feet of sediment brought down by ancient rivers. Subsequently the whole region was raised high above sea level and the overlying sediments now converted into rock were removed by erosion, bringing the fossils again to the surface.

A particularly fine fossil was unearthed some years ago near Medicine Bow in Wyoming. The length of the animal from tip to tip was 66 feet, height at the hips 15 feet 2 inches. The fossil skeleton was carefully assembled, piece by piece, each bone mounted in its proper position, and it is now on display at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Modern mankind has always exhibited a keen interest in the history and habits of these mighty monsters of prehistoric times and it is as with the thought of satisfying this interest that the firm of Messmore & Damon, Inc., New York City, N. Y., conceived the idea of fabricating for exhibition purposes, an exact reproduction of the Brontosaurus unearthed at Medicine Bow.

The photograph used with this article shows the appearance of the restored animal which was so constructed that the eyes, head, neck, legs, stomach, sides and tail can be made to

move in a realistic manner so that the animal appears to be breathing and feeding in its natural state.

The length of the restored Brontosaurus is 48 feet 9 inches. Weight, 4,000 lbs. Height, 9 feet 3 inches.

The body is made of rattan put together with springs so it is flexible. Inside the body is a table that carries ten motors and IXL Speed Reducers that operate the different parts. The legs of the table pass through the legs of the "Dino."

The head and neck are controlled by a heavy steel tubing working through a series of IXL Speed Reducers, one section of which is worked by flexible shafts. All these motions are controlled from one switchboard and the motions may be reversed if desired.

The covering of the Brontosaurus is made of a heavy quilting with a composition worked over it. It required 150 yards to cover this animal. The head and feet are made of papier mache. The color is green, brown and gray. The head when up is 16 feet above the ground. When down it touches the ground. The tail when up is 15 feet above the ground. When down it touches the ground. The neck has five different motions, each leg has four different motions. The head has three different motions, and the tail five different motions. The stomach has three different motions.

Those who have seen the Great Amphibious Dinosaur Brontosaurus in action declare that the semblance of life is too real to be pleasant and confess an impulse to make sure of a ready exit in case of eventualities.

The IXL Speed Reducer mentioned above is a simple, compact and self contained unit, consisting of trains of spur and internal gears. The power is delivered to a pinion at the high speed end which revolves between three idler gears rigidly journaled to parts of the frame. These idlers in turn drive a large internal gear. The slow speed pinion is keyed to the high speed internal gear and in turn drives another set of idler gears. The two shafts revolve in the same direction and are concentric, direction of rotation may be reversed if desired. It is apparent that it is possible to secure with these units almost any reduction ratio by simply increasing the number of gear trains and varying the ratio of the pinions and gears.

The application of Speed Reducers to the motion producing mechanism of the Brontosaurus is an extraordinary one, but it serves to demonstrate the versatile adaptability and almost limitless uses found in modern industry for these simple, safe, compact and efficient speed reduction units.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The National Ass'n of State Marketing Officials will hold its 6th annual meeting in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Dec. 1, 2 and 3. The program emphasizes grading and standardization work, particularly as it applies to shipping point inspection, f. o. b. auction and the Federal Warehouse act. "What a College Course in Marketing Should Contain," is sure to elicit considerable attention. These politicians admit they know many better ways of marketing grain than all the experienced experts have ever devised.

Freight Traffic Sets New Records.

Unprecedented movement has quickly followed the high prices for grain. Farmers took advantage of their opportunities and promptly marketed their large crops. The railroads met the situation with large supplies of empty cars and power equipment and at no time during the heavy movement have complaints been made of a shortage of cars.

Car loadings of revenue freight during the week ending Oct. 25 exceeded those of any similar week in the history of the railroads, amounting to 1,112,345 cars. This exceeded by 10,009 cars the previous high mark—1,102,336 cars loaded the previous week. It eclipsed the total loadings for the same week last year by 38,504 cars. Despite this unprecedented volume of business the carriers actually had a surplus of cars and could have handled more. Figures of the American Railway Ass'n show they had 95,000 surplus freight cars in good repair at the end of the week and nearly 5,000 serviceable locomotives in storage.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 70,629 cars during the week ending Oct. 25. This exceeded the previous high record of 69,289, established during the week ending Oct. 4, by 1,340 cars. It was 23,062 cars more than were loaded to such commodities in the corresponding week of 1923. Large amounts of grain have been moving to the seaboard for export. Wheat exports during the 4 weeks of October totaled 39,407,000 bus., or 3,605,000 bus. more than the previous high record established in October, 1920.

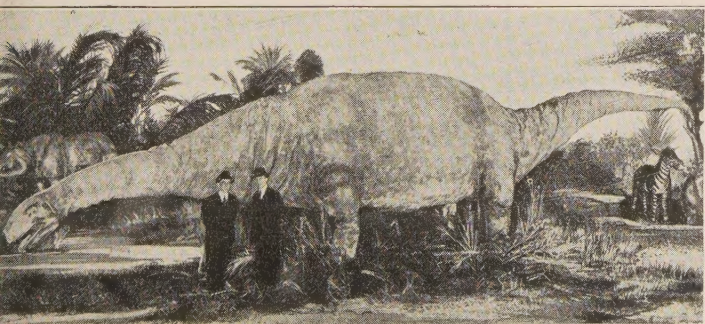
Railroad traffic invariably falls off sharply in November, so that all fear of a car shortage on this crop can be dismissed. Ample car supply has made the country movement so free that the congestion has made itself apparent at the terminals such as Duluth and Superior which had to be twice temporarily embargoed and at New Orleans. Evidently more storage and faster handling facilities are needed at terminals.

ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

You can travel
the wide world
over and find
nothing to
equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

1223 So. Talman Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.



Mr. A. D. Brontosaurus, the Original Speed Reducer.

Patents Granted

1,511,839. Grain Door. Edward Posson, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Frederick E. Maegly, Chicago. The door opening is closed by a number of sections that are stored out of the way under the roof and let down into place by the guidance of lugs at the ends of the slats.

1,511,531. Scale. Morton H. Starr, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury. The weighbeam has a longitudinally extending recess on the underside thereof, and a poise mounted in the recess and longitudinally movable along the beam, the poise having a three-point suspension with the beam.

1,510,666. Indicating Car Seal. Ribourne W. Gatewood, Norfolk, Va. On the car is a receptacle provided with an opening or window in the front portion thereof, a latch bar or hasp passing thru the receptacle and movably and slidably positioned therein, a disc or seal normally resting upon the latch bar and visible from the exterior of the car, and means for dropping the disc or seal out of view by the movement of the latch bar.

1,511,527. Weighing Machine with Automatic Printing or Indicating Device. Paul Seitz and A. Kraemer, Kreuznach, Germany. An oscillatory sector has a plurality of segments graduated according to different denominations of weight, a plurality of movable printing elements, a plurality of keys, with means for moving the keys into engagement with the sector and segments after the sector has been moved by the load.

1,512,323. Grain Cleaner. Halbert C. Wallace, Kansas City, Mo. The cleaner comprises a casing consisting of two cone members connected at their base ends, a pipe projecting thru

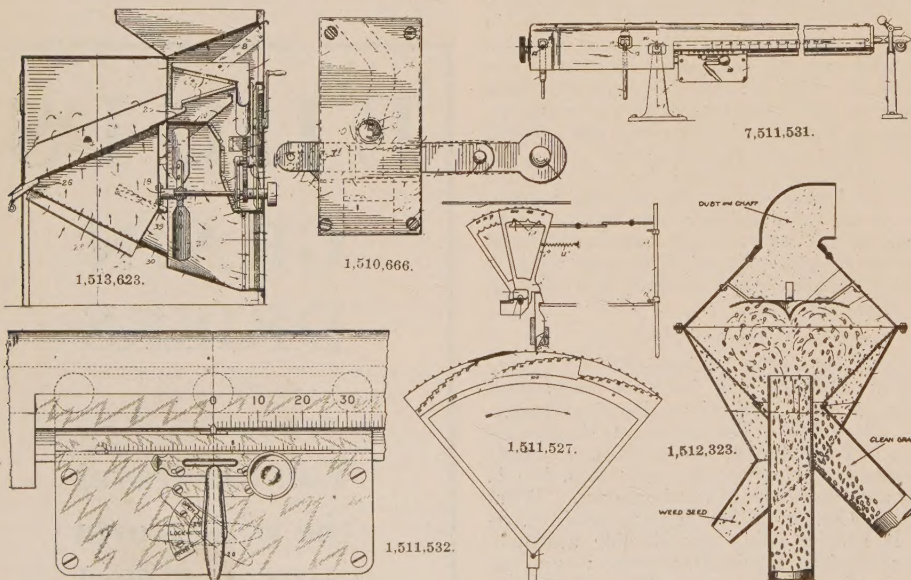
the vertex of the lower cone member, a conical screen carried by the lower cone member and discharging into a spout having an inlet surrounding the pipe, an outlet for the bottom of the lower cone member, and a baffle in the casing above the pipe, the upper end of the casing being provided with an opening.

1,513,623. Grain Cleaning Device. Wm. T. Merzenich, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Arthur Stremel, Wayzata, Minn. Combined with a casing is a trough having a perforated bottom extending therethru, air chambers at the sides of the trough having imperforate walls, the perforate bottom of the trough being in communication with the atmosphere, means for drawing a blast of air upwardly thru the bottom of the trough and thru the chambers and forcing the air out at one end of the casing below the trough, and means below the trough for regulating the blast of air passing therethru.

1,511,532. Poise for Weighbeams. Morton H. Starr, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury. Combined in this weighing device are a weighbeam, a poise supported by the weighbeam and movable thereon, means for locking the poise on the weighbeam, means for operating the locking means, weight printing mechanism, the operating means when operated one way being adapted to automatically hold the locking means, in unlocking position, and when operated another way being adapted to sequentially lock the poise and operate the printing mechanism.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The Montana Department of Agriculture recently established a grain grading station at this point, with the expectation that it will relieve the congestion at Great Falls during the season of heavy movement.

A HALF HOUR after being rammed, by the coal boat "Leonard B. Miller," of Cleveland, it is alleged, the steamer "Glenorchy" sank in 20 fathoms in Lake Huron, carrying with it a cargo of wheat from the Manitoba Wheat Pool, valued at \$320,000. The cargo was insured.



Ice Is a Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix your fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

CARBONDALE CALCIUM COMPANY
CARBONDALE, PENN.

Insurance Notes.

OVER-INSURANCE is one of the dominating causes of fire losses in North Dakota, says H. L. Reade, state fire marshal for that state, who is working for legislation to combat the evil. He has found that the property was very much over-insured in most cases of suspicious fires, which he has been called upon to investigate.

THE NATIONAL Fire Waste Council, which is affiliated with the insurance department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has appointed the com'tes on campaign, contest grading, field service, of which Mr. Wentworth is chairman, membership, trade ass'n, of which Mr. J. G. Reese is chairman, arson and Canadian co-operation.

SPEAKING OF government in business, Henry S. Ives, sec'y of the Casualty Information Clearing House, said that "16 states are operating insurance funds for the writing of workmen's compensation insurance. Seven of these 16 states actually prohibit private companies from writing this type of insurance and require all employers of labor to rely on state funds, politically administered, generally by union labor leaders, for their protection."

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 23 to Circular No. 1-R of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-1444, effective Dec. 1, gives ratings on several grain products and grain by-products.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 3 to tariff No. 7481-J, I. C. C. No. 9952, effective Nov. 1, makes several reductions in flour and corn meal rates in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 29 to tariff No. 28675-F, supplement No. 28 to I. C. C. No. C-11230, effective Dec. 1, reduces certain rates on wheat, wheat flour, corn, millet seed and broom corn.

C. & A. supplement No. 13 to tariff No. 28-10 I. C. C. No. A-1367, issued Sept. 28, postpones the effective date of Item No. 145-A, supplement No. 10 to I.P.U.C. No. 523, tariff No. 28-10 also Item No. 140, Ill. C. C. No. 753, tariff No. 28-E on Illinois intrastate traffic until Mar. 28.

I. C. C. supplement No. 8 to tariff No. 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, effective Nov. 20, reduces the wheat and corn rates from Avon, Blahar, Burbank, Dante, Gayville, Janousek, McGill, Oacoma, Tabor, Tyndall, Vermillion, S. D., to Chicago, Pekin and Peoria, Ill., and, in some cases, to East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

E. B. Boyd supplement No. 10 to Circular No. 11-B of Western Trunk Lines, I. C. C. No. A-6199, effective Dec. 1, permits the same transit arrangements on dried beet pulp, in carloads, at Wisconsin points, as apply in this tariff on grain and products thereof taking corn rates except on Wisconsin intrastate traffic.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 13 to tariff No. 22000-H, I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective Nov. 29, makes reductions in the rates on flax seed, wheat, wheat flour, and corn, between stations in Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Plummer's Spur, Mo., and Bettendorf, Iowa, Pleasant Valley, Tile Works, Le Claire, Quarry, Princeton, Shaffton and Camanche, Ia. This Missouri station and a number of the Iowa stations have no agents and consignments must be prepaid when destined to them.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 14 to tariff No. 5655-A-2, I. C. C. No. 9367, effective Nov. 24, contains a reissue of special instructions under Item No. 5-B, which cancels 5-A, application of differential rates via the K. C. M. & O. and K. C. M. & O. of T., rules and regulations governing the application of proportional rates, and minimum weights, and reduces rates via Beler and Clovis, N. M., from Carisbrooke, Sugarite and Yankee, N. M., to Galveston, Houston, Beaumont, Texas City, Tex., when for export on wheat, and articles taking same rates, to 56½ cents per 100 lbs., on corn, and articles taking same rates, to 51 cents per 100 lbs.

Where is Danger Lurking?

The careful running down of fire and explosion hazards in and around the mill or elevator is becoming more and more common. "Clean elevators mean fewer fires" is now a grain men's slogan—one well worth while keeping in mind.

Leading in this valuable work are the Service Men of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The Mill and Elevator Department of this great company maintains a corps of trained experts whose job it is to hunt down fire hazards, and make suggestions for their correction. This service accompanies Hartford Mill and Elevator Insurance.



A seal of certainty
on an insurance
policy

Get the whole story
of this valuable protection. Write or call

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Mill and Elevator Department

H. W. Donnan, Supt.

410 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FIRE BARRELS

MORE fires in mills and elevators are extinguished with barrels and buckets than by any other means.

Wooden barrels or crocks with brine (4 pounds of salt to gallon of water), are good.

Metal tanks with Calcium Chloride solution (3 pounds per gallon at zero, increasing to five pounds to protect against freezing at 40° below), are better.

Stir well and often.

Prepare now for winter.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Representing the
Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. LIVERNE, MINNESOTA

We write Fire & Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile property.

The premium return has averaged 50% for 22 years.

Write the Secretary for application blanks.

E. A. Brown, Pres.
W. J. Shanard, Vice Pres.

E. H. Moreland, Secy.
W. Z. Sharp, Treas.

"CAN A MAN TAKE FIRE IN HIS BOSOM AND HIS CLOTHES NOT BE BURNED?"

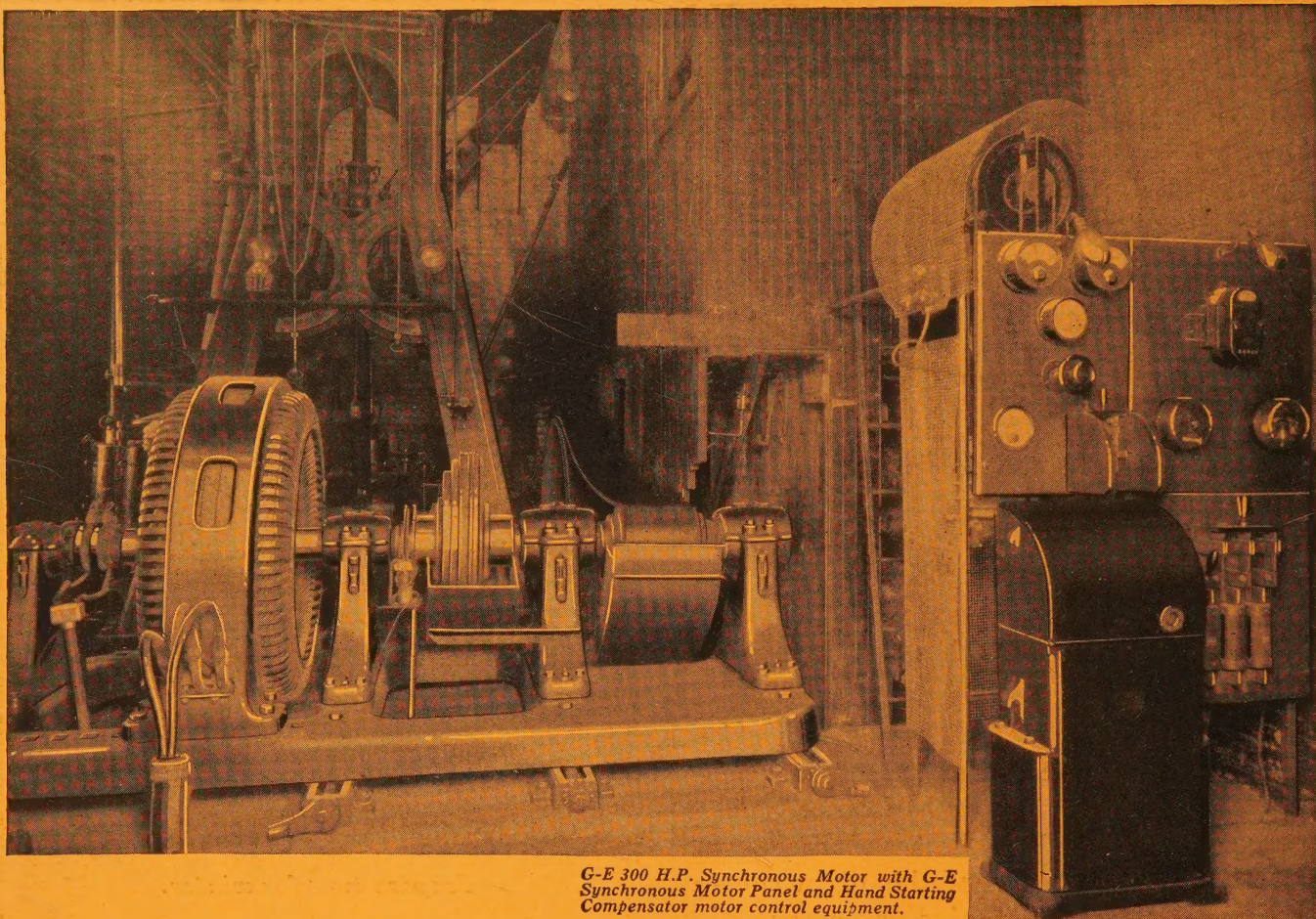
That's one of the questions that Solomon put up. The answer, of course, is that he can't. Neither can he maintain a lot of hazards around his elevator and expect to avoid a fire. The wise man doesn't fool with fire at all. He takes all precautions possible to avoid it.

WESTERN
DEPARTMENT
300 Keeline Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

GRAIN DEALERS
NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana

Look your house over every night before closing.



G-E 300 H.P. Synchronous Motor with G-E Synchronous Motor Panel and Hand Starting Compensator motor control equipment.

Saves Over \$6000 a Year

Driving the machinery in the National Elevator, Chicago, a G-E 300 H.P. Synchronous Motor has replaced a vertical marine steam engine.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the installation of this equipment, pictured above, to enable the owners to compare in full detail the cost of operating their plant by the past and present methods. The results of the comparison are overwhelmingly in favor of electric drive.

The reason for a change-over from steam to electricity will be obvious to all who compare the actual operating costs of these two methods.

Designers, builders and operators of grain elevators will find it worth while to talk with G-E engineers. They will specify suitable motor drive for machinery—or, if desired, will recommend equipment for the complete electrification of grain elevators—large or small.



In its more than a quarter century of service to supplying the electrical needs of Industry, the General Electric Company has taken at all times a leading part in developments for industrial plant betterment. Its vast engineering and manufacturing facilities are at your service.

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